

Summit leaders agree debt crisis package

By Sarah Hogg and Peter Wilson-Smith

A new approach to the international debt crisis has been endorsed by the seven world leaders, meeting in London for the economic summit.

A package of proposals, involving the multi-year rescheduling of both commercial bank and government loans and a greater role for the International Monetary Fund, will feature in today's communiqué.

This will also register agreement on the need for a new round of trade negotiations, though governments were last night still arguing over the timetable.

Britain, as host government, is also expected to issue separate statements on international terrorism, the Gulf war and East-West relations.

The summit leaders yesterday published a seven-point "statement of democratic values", agreed to mark the occasion of the tenth annual summit.

Early summit discussions between heads of government and the separate group of finance ministers were marked by concern about the level of American interest rates.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said there was "ample evidence" of the link with the scale of the American budget deficit.

However he did not accept the view of President Reagan and the United States Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, that American interest rates are more likely to come down.

"The chances are better now," Mr Lawson said.

summit governments have taken a significant step forward in agreeing that rescheduling should cover more than one year at a time for government loans (from for example, the Paris Club) as well as commercial debt.

That approach was endorsed by both the British and American delegations. They also agreed the rescheduling of all loans should be dependent on longer term "seals of approval" by the International Monetary Fund.

There remains considerable disagreement between the summit governments on the need for further special declarations.

Democracy charter 2
Technology deal 2
Thatcher message 2
Geoffrey Smith 2
Frank Johnson 32

ations beyond the statement on democratic values.

On contingency plans in the event of the widening of the Gulf war, the Europeans are lukewarm about the idea of a special oil sharing initiative, and even the Japanese appear to be split on the question of whether anything is needed beyond the present arrangements.

There is also some doubt as to whether a full statement on international terrorism would be appropriate. That has been criticised by some summit governments so the resulting statement is likely to be rather general. However, a special statement on East-West relations is expected, since a good deal has changed since the summit met last year in Williamsburg.

British diplomats were drafting the declaration against state-sponsored terrorism last night in the hope of winning agreement from the seven at the summit (Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Sources expected the resulting statement to be released late last night or more probably early today before the final communiqué at the end of the annual gathering.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, ordered a draft after Foreign Ministers from the seven countries spent an hour discussing the threat.

Britain is particularly anxious to tighten the general application of the Vienna Convention of 1961 on diplomatic relations as a result of the shooting outside the Libyan People's Bureau in St James's Square in April.

But the slaughter of American and French soldiers in Beirut last year is thought to have made those two countries at least sympathetic to the British move.

Sources yesterday expected the declaration to fall short of being a detailed outline of the measure which Britain would like to see enforced.

The British Government's hope, however, is that by endorsing the support of the other six powers it will give impetus to a general move in the direction of tightening the regulations.



Mrs Reagan meets Sean, aged 3, yesterday at a picnic at London Zoo. (Photograph: John Voss).

Sikh leaders appeal for moderation as toll rises

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

As priests in the holiest shrine of Sikhdom, the Golden Temple of Amritsar, began again the continuous recitation of *Guru Granth Sahib*, the Sikh bible, bullets flew once more in the temple complex.

Sikh warriors holed up in the temple management committee building, and in a number of houses in the narrow lanes around the temple proper, opened fire on troops as targets presented themselves.

The President of India, Giani Zail Singh, himself a Sikh, went to the anguished city to see for himself the extent of the mayhem committed during the battle for control of its principal monument, while Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, made a personal expression of thanks to the men of the security forces who accomplished it.

Elsewhere in Punjab curfew restrictions were lifted for a few hours in a number of cities, including Ludhiana, Patiala, Hoshiarpur and Jullundur. In Amritsar the curfew was lifted briefly, sector by sector, to enable mild and other essentials to be delivered to the inhabitants who have been isolated since last Sunday.

In the rest of India Sikh groups made protest marches and launched demonstrations and strikes, while the death toll from the previous day's violence increased. Several Sikh leaders made an appeal for moderation and spoke out against violent protest.

In the shooting incident in the temple, security forces came under fire as they went to clear out the management offices. According to an official military spokesman, seven of them were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire and 15 extremists who had been hiding there since Tuesday's invasion gave themselves up.

According to Mr M. K. WALL, the Home Secretary in the central Government, extremists concealed in the houses around the temple complex are sniping at troops, if they are on their own, or in small numbers. "A thorough mopping up needs to be done," he said.

Mr Wall announced that phase two of the military operation would begin today. Confirmed on back page, col 5.



Pit talks to go on as acrimony abates

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Further secret talks between miners' leaders and the National Coal Board are to be held next week after the peace process continued its leisurely course yesterday with a face-to-face confrontation between the two leading protagonists.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the board chairman, surprisingly led his team in the third meeting in as many weeks with the National Union of Mineworkers at an Edinburgh airport hotel. There were no signs of the personal acrimony between Mr MacGregor and Mr Arthur Scargill, the National Union of Mineworkers' president, which aborted the first meeting two weeks ago.

Equally there were few indications that the latest two-hour meeting after the two sides' lunch together, had made any substantive progress. Mr MacGregor said that it appeared "a degree of realism has entered into the discussions."

But union sources were reluctant to expand on a joint statement that "a number of areas were explored and it was agreed that further discussions would take place next week."

The two sides went into the meeting with the board apparently prepared to vary timing and, to some extent, scale of its programme for closure of loss-making pits and the union insisting that the programme would have to be withdrawn before a settlement could be reached.

The union's adherence to the expansionary Plan for Coal, agreed with the Labour government in 1974, was not accepted by the board. Mr MacGregor said the programme was 10 years old "and we have to come up with something for the future."

He said that the proposal to close about 20 pits this year with the loss of about 30,000 jobs, was part of the process of "gently adjusting the business to the realities of the market."

The board negotiators apparently emphasized their confidence in a healthy future for the industry.

Picnic for Mrs Reagan at the Zoo

While President Reagan met leaders of the free world yesterday Mrs Nancy Reagan had a picnic with children at London's Regent's Park Zoo.

Most of the children, aged between 4 and 14, were from single-parent families, and attended schools and nurseries in Bermondsey, London.

Mrs Reagan, on her only public engagement while she and the President are in London, was fulfilling a promise made several years ago to the Variety Club of Great Britain, which aids handicapped, orphaned, sick and underprivileged children.

During her visit Mrs Reagan saw two-week old baby reindeer.

The highlight of the visit was a picnic, Mrs Reagan and the children tucked in to a feast of ham sandwiches, chicken drumsticks, fruit jelly, cake orange juice and American Coke.

Mrs Reagan was serenaded as she ate by a clown with a ukulele. She watched as Jenny, a three-month-old Bactrian camel was led round the dining table.

For the children the day was clearly memorable.

Chaire Blake, aged nine, said: "She asked us which school we went to and where we came from. She asked if we liked the animals."

Cherri Gifford, aged nine, said: "She asked me if my teachers were nice, and I said they were. I never thought I would meet her."

Inside

Taking the Waters

British spas enjoy a revival Page 11



Rio grandstand

Stuart Jones previews the Brazil v England match Page 27

Plus, Simone de Beauvoir on her last days with Jean Paul Sartre

Page 8



Monday



Anyone for tennis?

Fred Perry looks back on his winning Wimbledon days and how today's champions compare



The Food Scandal

Part one of a series on the dangers in what we eat



Loan rate optimism falls flat Wall St rebuffs Reagan

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan's assertion that American interest rates would begin to fall as early as this summer met a chilly response at home yesterday as Wall Street analysts and overseas Government officials quickly dispute the claim.

Mr Bernard Markstein, an analyst with Chase Econometrics, said he agreed with the prediction by Mr Martin Feldstein, outgoing chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, that American short-term rates would rise significantly.

The concerns of Wall Street were echoed yesterday by Mr Lyle Gramley, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who said in Congressional testimony that the rise on American rates was likely to continue, with serious implications for the economic outlook.

Mr Gramley, noting that there had been little action to reduce the huge American

structural budget deficits, urged Congress to enact stronger measures to reduce the deficit and restore confidence to nervous financial markets.

Mr Reagan's comments in London were widely viewed as an attempt by the President to push rates down by using an international forum to make confident statements about the American economy which would be heeded at home, analysts said.

Mr William Sullivan, senior vice-president of Dean Witter Reynolds, said: "I am in the Feldstein camp. I think rates will stay high."

The consensus on Wall Street was that Mr Reagan had produced no new evidence to support his claims that rates would fall rather than rise under the strong pressure of increased borrowing demands by the Government, businesses and consumers.

It is now generally agreed that

despite the slowing in American economic growth, the economy will not cool down enough to reduce significantly these increasing credit pressures.

The outlook was further complicated this week by the failure of Senate officials to agree to a date for negotiations with the House on a modest downpayment of proposed deficit reductions. The Reagan Administration has counted on this to send a signal to markets that both sides are serious about budget reductions.

A House official said: "At this point we are not sure whether we will even get a deficit reduction package before the election or whether the President will approve the modest tax increase which has been passed."

Mr Feldstein said earlier that passage of the \$140 billion (£100 billion) deficit downpayment package was essential.

Mondale appeal

Mr Walter Mondale asked his Democratic rivals to bury the hatchet and join him in the campaign against President Reagan Page 5

Lords defied

Ministers expressed determination to push ahead with the Bill to abolish the GLC elections, despite the possibility of a defeat in the Lords on Monday Page 2

Berlinguer ill

The Italian Communist Party leader, Signor Enrico Berlinguer, is dangerously ill after an emergency brain operation Page 6

Holiday hazard

Cut-price competition is driving some tour operators into liquidation, with holidaymakers losing their money. But the risks can be avoided Family Money, page 24

Watson capped

Dave Watson, Norwich City's defender, wins his first cap for England against Brazil in Rio de Janeiro tomorrow. Woodcock returns to the attack Page 27

Leader page 9

Letters: On orthodoxy, from professor E D A Holmes and others; English-speaking, from Mr Robert Jackson, MP; architecture from Mr Richard Rogers

Leading articles: Miners; testing of drugs; US primaries

Obituaries, page 10

Mr Richard Wellesley, Dr Kuo Cheng Wu.

Home News 2-3 Parliament 4

Overseas 4-5 From Beasts 10

Apple 10 Religion 10

Arts 6 Sale Room 10

Business 21-26 Science 10

Court 10 Sport 27-29

Crossword 32 TV & Radio 30, 31

Diary 30 Weather 32

Law Report 30

Walkout at BBC as 'Sixty Minutes' goes

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

BBC Television's current affairs headquarters at Lime Grove was in turmoil last night after the corporation axed its early evening programme *Sixty Minutes*.

Journalists at Lime Grove, including presenters Mick Ross and Sarah Kennedy, went into a mandatory meeting, blocking out both last night's edition of the programme and *Newsnight* although an early evening news bulletin was broadcast.

They saw the decision as an indication that the corporation would move away from peak time current affairs towards light entertainment, and there was speculation that the BBC's next step in its fight for more viewers would be to reduce drastically the number of editions of the flagship current affairs programme *Panorama* produced last year.

The BBC said it will move its early evening news back from 5.40 to 6 pm and then provide "just under an hour of national and regional news" from the end of August. *Sixty Minutes* goes off the air next month.

Mr Ross Neil, the editor of

the BBC's breakfast television channel will edit the new programme. He will be succeeded by Mr David Lloyd, the present editor of *Sixty Minutes* and a former editor of *Newsnight*.

Mr Neil said: "I envisage a highly competitive and fast-moving programme of information for the bedtime audience."

Mr Bill Cotton, the managing director of BBC television, said: "We believe that this sequence will give a better service to the viewer. A lot of effort has gone into *Sixty Minutes* and a lot of very professional work has been done. The hour between 6 pm and 7 pm is crucial to BBC1 in terms of prestige and because it must provide a solid start to the evening's programming."

The BBC said that none of the 60 journalists working on *Sixty Minutes* on long-term contracts would be made redundant. Many would be found work on other programmes planned, which include a Sunday lunchtime current affairs slot to compete

Confirmed on back page, col 4

France rates Thatcher below Castro

From Diana Geddes, Paris

In the eyes of the French, Mrs Margaret Thatcher is the third most unpopular of the world's better-known leaders, she is more disliked than President Chernenko or Fidel Castro, although less unpopular than he is, according to a survey by the French.

Switzerland is the country viewed with the greatest favour by the French, followed by Poland and then Sweden, while Mrs Indira Gandhi somehow surprisingly comes out as the most popular world leader, followed by President Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

France and President Mitterrand were not included in the poll.

The poll, involving a representative sample of 1,000 people, was carried out by the respected Sofres organization between May 18 and May 23, the D-Day ceremonies and the storming of the Sikh Golden Temple in India. The results are published in this week's *Newsweek Observer* Magazine.

Mrs Thatcher fared particularly badly among French communists, socialists and farmers. Six of 10 of those groups expressed antipathy towards her.

Most unpopular:

Least unpopular:

Most popular:

Least unpopular:

Most popular:

Least unpopular:

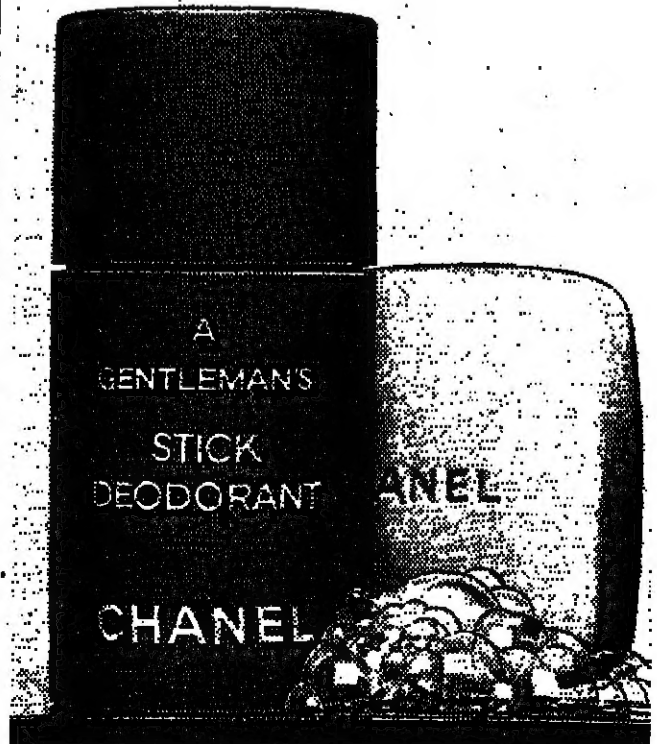
Most popular:

Least unpopular:

Most popular:

Least unpopular:

Most popular:



Corps diplomatiques
CHANEL
FOR GENTLEMEN

Thatcher opens summit with 4-point message

Ideas for tackling international debts

By Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

The Prime Minister opened the formal sessions of the London economic summit with a "contribution" designed to project four economic messages. They were: that the prevailing government strategy was the right one; that "unrealistic" expectations of social provision must be curbed; that the problem of international debt is manageable; that there must be a more rapid acceptance of industrial change.

She added that on economic strategy based on restraint of public expenditure, public borrowing and monetary growth is not "easy or comfortable". But it had to be pursued if the economic recovery were to be sustained, the Prime Minister said, expressing concern about the level of world interest rates.

The most significant element of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's contribution was intended to set out the Prime Minister's view on developments in the management of international debt.

"There are no easy or painless solutions but we can set out ways in which the commercial banks and the international financial institutions can help and in which the debtor countries can ease their own problems."

"It was an opportunity to pool our ideas," she personally listed six:

- 1. Commercial banks should be encouraged to contemplate longer-term rescheduling where debtors are beginning to restore confidence.
- 2. Banks should also be encouraged to explore ways in which their own balance sheets can be strengthened.
- 3. Many potential foreign investors would be interested in taking an equity stake in the substantial natural and industrial resources of debtor countries, and it would be helpful if there were "international agreement on investment protection".
- 4. It is "worth noting" that the countries which have welcomed direct equity investment have tended to be among those developing most rapidly.
- 5. If debtor countries are to trade their way back to a "sound position", they must have access to the markets of industrialized nations.
- 6. Finally, Mrs Thatcher asked, "should we not ask the international financial institutions to



At Lancaster House yesterday. Front row: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand of France. Top left: Italian Treasury Minister Giovanni Goria. The rest, from left: Canadian External Affairs Secretary Allan Rock; US Secretary of State George Shultz; French Finance Minister Jacques Delors; German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson; Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti; French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson; Canadian Finance Minister Marc Lalonde (Photograph: John Manning).

New technology deal to promote growth

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Members agreed to encourage new technology in industry to promote economic growth and the importance of free exchange of information and trade in high technology products.

They endorsed a report by the technology, growth and employment working group set up two years ago at the Versailles summit.

The group, which has been studying 18 areas for cooperation stresses the crucial role which new technologies can play in stimulating economic growth by developing new products and industries and

gear their lending to the performance of their borrowers and to act as a catalyst to attract private capital."

Summit leaders are understood to have endorsed the approach agreed by central bankers and commercial banks at the meeting in Philadelphia earlier this week, which is for a move towards multi-year debt renegotiations, with favourable treatment for those countries

improving productivity in older industries.

It says the main obstacles facing governments are maintaining free trade in high technology products, which can be influenced both by security considerations and the desire to protect national industries.

The other problem is gaining public acceptance for new technology.

However, the group also warns governments to make sure that new technology does not cause new environmental problems.

which perform well on economic targets agreed with the International Monetary Fund.

In summing up, Mrs Thatcher proposed "five issues" for discussion: the conditions for sustainable non-inflationary growth; the problem of restraining public spending; international debt; adaptation to change and the need to protect our environment.

London Charter for democracy

By Our Economics Editor

A statement or "London Charter" on democratic values was issued by the seven heads of government attending the economic summit yesterday. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said that the statement had "emerged" from pre-summit discussions. It was thought to be a suitable way to mark the decade of summity and the fortieth anniversary of D-Day. The summit governments had been on opposite sides during the Second World War and the statement was also said to be a way of marking their present-day adherence to common values.

The full statement reads as follows:

DECLARATION ON DEMOCRATIC VALUES
As agreed by Heads of State or Government
8 June 1984
We, the heads of state or government of seven major industrial democracies with the President of the Commission of the European Communities, assembled in London for the Tenth Economic Summit meeting, affirm our commitment to the values which sustain and bring together our societies:
1. We believe in a rule of law which respects and protects without fear or favour the rights and liberties of every citizen, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in freedom and diversity.
2. We believe in a system of democracy which ensures genuine choice in elections freely held, free expression of opinion and the capacity to respond and adapt to change in all its aspects.
3. We believe that, in the political and economic systems of our democracies, it is for governments to set conditions in which there can be the greatest possible range and freedom of choice and personal initiative, in which the ideals of social justice, obligations and rights can be pursued, in which enterprise can flourish and employment opportunities can be available for all: in which all have equal opportunities of sharing in the benefits of growth and there is support for those who suffer or are in need; in which the lives of all can be enriched by the fruits of innovation, imagination and scientific discovery; and in which there can be confidence in the soundness of the currency. Our countries have the resources and will jointly to master the tasks of the new industrial revolution.

Lords defeat on GLC Bill 'will not move Ministers'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Senior Ministers yesterday expressed determination to soldier on with their legislation to abolish next year's elections to the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties even if they are defeated in the Lords on Monday.

Although it was accepted that much a reverse could only weaken the Government's position, authoritative sources maintained that the Bill would not be changed by the Cabinet and the Government would defend its corner during the detailed committee stage.

Peers on Monday will debate the Bill's Second Reading. If the Government is defeated, which opponents and Ministers regard as a real possibility, the Bill will be granted a Second Reading.

but with a rider expressing the House's condemnation of the measure.

In that event, it is accepted on all sides, peers could be expected to vote during the committee stage in line with their judgment at second reading and substantially amend important parts of the Bill.

Indeed, heavy amendment seems likely whatever Monday's result. If the Government wins then, it will probably be due to a "whipping" exercise which has been going on all week to ensure a big Conservative turnout, a turnout which it could not be guaranteed to reproduce during the long, late committee sittings.

The Government's stance yesterday was predictable. It

could adopt no other before Monday's vote. But the view among Conservative and other opponents is that it would take a reasonably large concession to prevent long delays in the Lords which might upset the Government's legislative timetable.

Peers believe the most likely would be to abandon the plan to put in nominated authorities to run the GLC and the counties during their last year and instead to give them an extra year's life before abolition. The Cabinet originally opposed that course but some peers believe it is unacceptable to put in nominees from the boroughs which would effectively switch political control of London to the Conservatives without an election.

'No strings' demand by teachers

By Colin Hughes

Conditional arbitration to settle the teachers' pay dispute was yesterday ruled out by Mr Douglas McAvoy, chairman of the teachers' unions' panel of negotiators.

A meeting of employers' representatives on Monday is expected to consider agreeing to the unions' demand for arbitration, but only if the Government is prepared to put up more money or if the teachers accept that the arbitrators should make a straight choice between the management offer and the union's claim.

The teachers' unions have been further influenced by the announcement that nurses are to receive between 6 and 8 per cent. Mr McAvoy said it proved that the Government's cash limits were "in tatters".

Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, wrote to



Mr Radice: Attack on No 10 "pretence".

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, saying that the Downing Street correspondence on government interference in the miners' dispute, leaked to the *Daily Mirror*, had "totally blown" the Government's pretence that it stood aloof from public sector pay.

Policing problems for London

By Stewart Tandler

More than 10,000 police officers could be on duty or in reserve in central London and the City today for the most complex public order operation Scotland Yard has faced.

The last day of the economic summit coincides with the dress rehearsal for Trooping the Colour. Later a CND march is being held which includes demonstrations aimed at blocking the summit centre at Lancaster House and encircling the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square.

Scotland Yard has admitted the size of its problem, but refuses to give police strength.

However, in 1982 the police faced similar events. The Yard had 1,511 officers on duty for a rehearsal of Trooping the Colour and the next day 5,710 officers policed more than 100,000 CND marchers. In the same week President Reagan was visiting London, and the daily police complement covering his activities varied from 2,275 to more than 4,500.

All leave for 26,000 Metropolitan Police officers has been cancelled this week. Leave has also been cancelled today in the 800-strong City of London force to cover the final summit communique at the Guildhall.

No London officers have been sent by the national reporting centre for picket duty in the Midlands and North.

The Yard has advised motorists to avoid the West End and central London today. Streets will be closed for part of the day, and are likely to cause great traffic congestion.

The Yard is likely to bring in reserves from outlying police districts and special constables may be used for crowd control or patrols. The Special Branch and the Diplomatic Patrol Group have been committed to the summit.

Information Service, back page

Dutch hold key to cheap UK-Amsterdam air fare

The Civil Aviation Authority and the Department of Transport have approved a £49 London-Amsterdam fare proposed by British Caledonian and Air UK. They say they would be prepared to accept a similarly priced fare proposed by British Airways and KLM, provided the Dutch allow the airlines to compete.

The Dutch authorities have already approved the British Airways and KLM deal.

The new deal is seen as an

Arts policy attacked by Kinnock

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, attacked the Arts Council's new funding policy as an "embarrassment" yesterday, and called for the council to be forced to distribute funds to performers committed to "get the subsidized theatre to the people".

Mr Kinnock's comments came in a letter supporting the left-wing theatre group 784 England which lost its annual grant in the policy revision announced on March 30.

The 13-year-old company, which bases its name on the belief that 7 per cent of the population own 84 per cent of national wealth, currently receives £92,500 a year from the council.

The council recently broke new ground by securing trade union sponsorship for a play about the Tolpuddle martyrs. While it hopes to raise more union sponsors, it does not believe that it will survive without the Arts Council grant.

Mr Kinnock says that the Arts Council's funding should be based on the principle that all British people pay through their taxes to the council, and all should have access to the produce of their contributions.

By inhibiting access to subsidized theatre, the Arts Council was producing a "welfare state in reverse." Prices in the conventional theatre are reduced by subsidy but the beneficiaries are a very narrow grouping of the population who can and will pay high prices in very limited locations.

Bolivia asks Sotheby's for Guevara diaries

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Bolivian Government began legal proceedings against Sotheby's in London yesterday to recover the diaries kept by Che Guevara, the guerrilla leader, who was executed in Bolivia in 1967, and his lieutenant "Pombo".

Sotheby's has advertised the diaries for sale on July 16 on behalf of a mystery owner, valuing the scruffy notebooks at £250,000 and £50,000 respectively.

The solicitors, Watkins Puley and Ellison, acting on behalf of the Bolivian Government, were granted an injunction, by Mr Justice Hutchinson, to ensure that Sotheby's retain possession of the diaries. This is a temporary measure to ensure

that the diaries stay put. A spokesman for the solicitors said that the next procedural stage would be designed to restore the "artefacts" to the Government. A writ in all likelihood is issued on Monday.

Sotheby's received its first communication from the Bolivian Government on Thursday in a letter asking for the diaries' return. The auctioneers wrote back asking on what grounds the Bolivian claimed ownership.

A reply was received yesterday stating that the men's possessions were retained after their capture and kept in the Bolivian Government archive.

Sale Room, page 10

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DON'T BLAME US IF THEY GROW TOO FAST!
Easy to grow and very fast!
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Drug ring smashed by local fishermen's curiosity, QC tells court

From Tim Jones, Swansea

An international drug smuggling operation motivated by "greed beyond the imagination" was smashed by the curiosity of inhabitants in west Wales, Swansea Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Gareth Williams, QC, for the prosecution, said that the gang was playing for stakes which ran into millions of pounds. But, he said, it was the gamble, for despite the planning, care, money and preparation, the gang failed to take account of the neighbourliness or nosiness of local people.

The gang forgot that in South Pembrokeshire, fishermen and farmers notice strangers. "At the end of it all these greedy schemes were brought to light because of that factor, the interest and curiosity shown by decent people living in the far west of Wales when strangers are about," Mr Williams said.

Curiosity and the concern of farmers and fishermen for their lambs and lobsters, plus led to a police investigation, which was still continuing, he said. The police operation, code-named Seal Bay, had led, he said, to inquiries across the Atlantic, to the Channel Islands, the south of France, the Isle of Man and Switzerland.

Mr Williams said that the

operation centred on two remote and almost inaccessible beaches near Newport. Dyfed. When approached by locals, gang members said that they were there to film seals or were preparing for a "top secret" expedition to Greenland.

In one cove, Mr Williams said, the police, alerted by locals, discovered radio sets, aerials, sleeping bags, a gas burner and a large marine engine.

On one occasion as the police watched a boat approached at night and transmitted a message saying: "I am ready to get rid of the dirt." But because the police did not know the code sign, the boat sped off.

In the other cove, a farm worker stumbled across a hatch buried beneath the pebbles which, when opened, led to a underground cavern.

The jury was shown video film of the cavern which was held up by wooden props and lined with fibreglass to make it waterproof. Mr Williams said that it was large enough to hold tons of drugs.

He told the jury that its views about cannabis or cocaine were irrelevant, as importing them into the country was forbidden.

Mr Williams said that after a

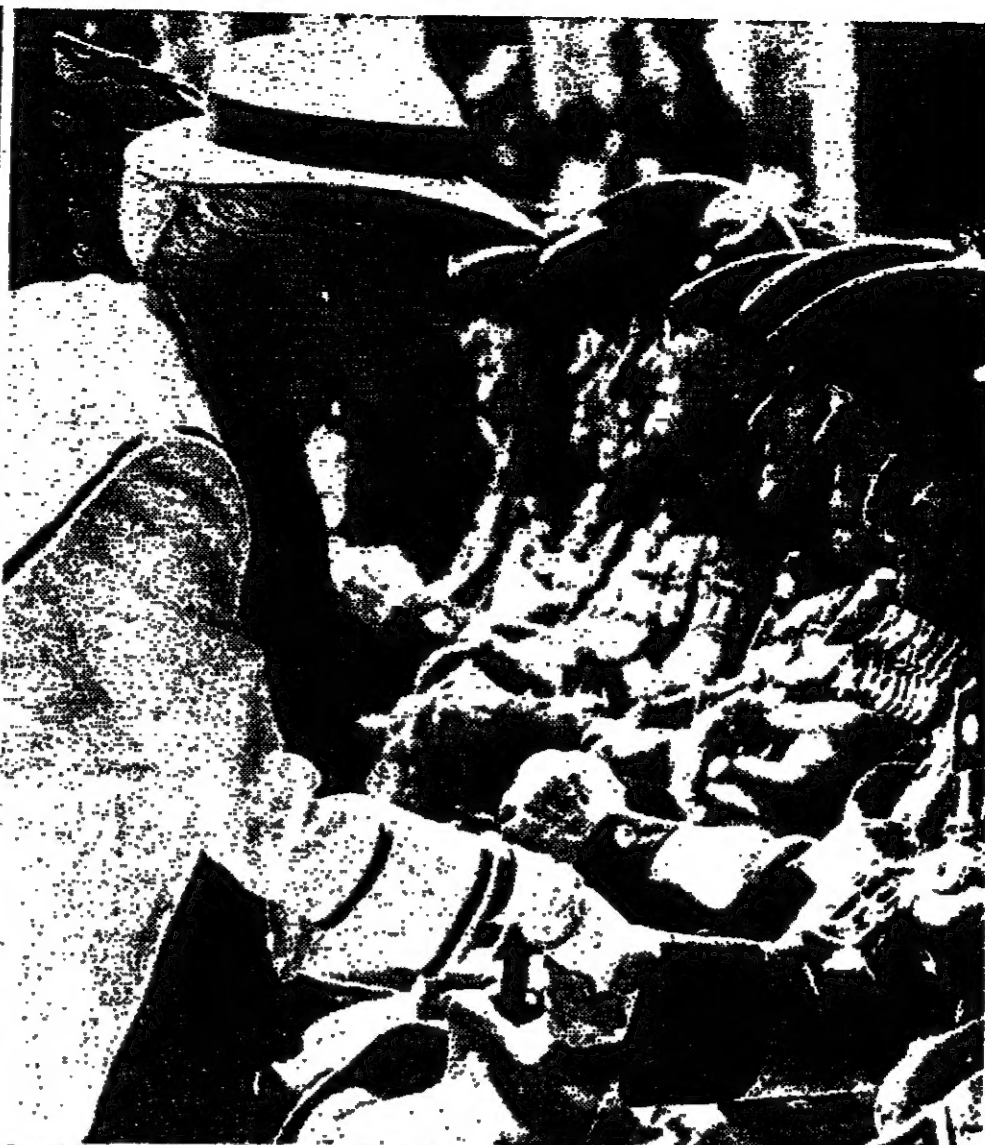
hale of cannabis had been washed ashore at Newport in December, 1982, Robin Boswell, aged 37, a property manager of Portland Road, West London, visited the Isle of Man with £760,000 in cash, which he deposited in shelf companies. At about the same time, another man returning France was found to have £156,000 hidden in his car.

He said that the Crown submitted that the possession of such large amounts of money soon after the cannabis had been washed ashore was not a coincidence.

Documents discovered by the police indicated that a large amount of cannabis had been brought into the United Kingdom and then hidden in the Netherlands.

Before the court were: Robin Boswell, 37, of Portland Road, West London; Soeren Berg Arnback, aged 35, of no fixed address; and Donald Henry Holmes, aged 50, of Harrington Gardens, Kensington, London. They pleaded not guilty to conspiring to import controlled drugs. Mr Holmes also not guilty to possessing cocaine with the intention of supplying it to another person.

The hearing continues on Monday.



Sunshine greetings: The Duchess of Kent meets Pensioners at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where she took the salute at the Oak Apple Day Parade to commemorate the founding of the hospital by King Charles II in 1681. Photograph: Chris Harris.

Grants rise led to more home conversions

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

Home improvements and conversions in the first quarter of this year showed a big increase, reflecting the Government's encouragement by providing more money and raising the grant proportion level.

The increase also indicates attempts by local authorities and private individuals to take advantage of that policy before the end of the financial year 1983-84, after which the Government reduced its housing allocations and the allowable grant proportions.

The Department of the Environment figures estimated that 26,700 local authority and new town houses were converted or improved in England during the first quarter of this year, compared with 23,700 in the last quarter of last year and 22,300 in the first quarter of last year.

An estimated 5,700 housing association properties were converted or improved with the help of housing association grants, compared with 3,800 in the previous quarter and also a year ago.

Grants were paid to private owners and tenants for the conversion or improvement of 80,600 dwellings in the first quarter of this year compared with 67,100 in the previous quarter and 47,500 a year ago.

The departments housebuilding statistics also show that an estimated 16,500 houses and flats were started in Britain in April, compared with 17,300 in April, 1983. Completions numbered 14,500, compared with 13,900 in April last year.

In the three months from February to April, total starts, seasonally adjusted, were up 3 per cent on the previous three months, November to January, but 6 per cent lower than in February to April a year ago. Total completions were up 3 per cent on the previous three months and 13 per cent higher than a year ago.

Video Bill delay ires Tory peers

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

Government ministers in the Lords are to attempt to crush efforts by a Labour peer to block legislation controlling the distribution of video recordings.

Lord Houghton of Swerby, who opposes the Video Recordings Bill on civil liberties grounds, last Wednesday night upset the Government's hopes to get it through its report stage in one sitting, when he kept the House talking into the early hours and then forced a division at a time when there was not a quorum of 30 peers.

The Bill will be considered again late next Thursday and senior ministers, including Lord Whitelaw, the Conservative leader, will be there to try to ensure that it gets through. They will attempt to see that a quorum is present late. Lord Whitelaw would also be entitled to interrupt any peer whom it was felt had been talking long enough, but he would not have the power to stop him altogether.

That could only be done by the passage of a motion, as happened during the Canada Bill several years ago, saying that "the noble lord be no longer heard".

The Bill is a private member's measure, although backed by the Government and drafted with Home Office help, and has only limited time available to it.

Further Cyprus secrets charge

Another serviceman based in Cyprus has been charged under the Official Secrets Act, Lance Corporal Anthony Alexander Glass, aged 31, who is stationed at RAF Episcopi, was charged under Section 1 of the Act, and was remanded in custody by Bow Street magistrates court to appear again in a week with seven airmen similarly charged and an eighth accused under Section 2 of the Act.

Simpler rules sought over footpaths

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A Bill to simplify the procedure for diverting and creating new footpaths, is to be introduced in the Commons on Wednesday by Mr Tony Baldry, Conservative MP for Banbury.

Mr Baldry, who describes himself as a keen walker, says that his aim is to improve public access to the countryside and reduce conflicts with farmers.

For historic reasons many footpaths go across fields rather than round them, he says. Farmers tend not to take the initiative in having them diverted because of red tape and costs.

The Bill proposes that county councils should have powers to divert paths, without the need for public inquiries to objections.

Mr Baldry also wants more new paths along, for example, disused railway lines. Meanwhile, farmers and landowners' organizations have welcomed a call by Mr Alan

Mattingly, secretary of the Ramblers' Association, for farmers and conservationists to make peace.

At a meeting in Finchley, north London, last Thursday, Mr Mattingly said that there was still goodwill towards farming among ramblers and other conservationists.

There was agreement on the need to protect Green Belts, and rural services such as public transport; to control the spread of conifer afforestation in the uplands; and to oppose large scale developments, such as the proposed third London airport at Stansted.

Mr Mattingly said that there was also scope for agreement on reducing inputs of fertilizers and pesticides; redirecting farming subsidies to conserve the countryside; giving more aid to small and part-time farmers, and less to the "barley barons", keeping footpaths clear and well marked.

Rejected woman hits Rolls

A woman who was rejected by her lover hit his red Rolls-Royce with a steel-tipped high-heeled shoe. Bath magistrates were told yesterday. It would cost £1,700 to repair the car.

Sally Nicholson, aged 25 and unemployed, of Springfield Close, Twerton, Bath, was given a conditional discharge after she admitted criminal damage. Mr Andrew Macfarlane, said: "This was not mindless vandalism, it was an act of passion, done without thought for what she was doing because of the extraordinary circumstances."

She had known the owner of the car, Mr James Dunn, aged 45, a former Conservative councillor, of The Circus, Bath, for some time.

She was cited in his divorce. "That led her to believe there was some future in the relationship," Mr Macfarlane said that Mr Dunn was associating with another woman and had taken advantage of Miss Nicholson for a long time. After he had failed to meet her one night she called at Mr Dunn's home at 2.30 in the morning and the other woman opened the door. Miss Nicholson was told to go away. "That led to her mindlessly doing this act," Mr Macfarlane said.

TV show helps death hunt

Nottinghamshire police have been given new leads in the hunt for the killer of Colette Aron, aged 16, after the case was featured on BBC 1's first *Crimestwatch* programme on Thursday.

The girl, a trainee hairdresser, was strangled and sexually assaulted near her home in Keyworth, Nottingham, last October. The programme asks viewers to help with unsolved crimes.

Gulf war brings down egg prices

Egg prices have fallen by as much as 10 per cent in the last month, largely because of the Gulf War. Supplies from Finland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, normally destined for the Middle East, have been diverted to the EEC, causing a glut.

Man, 103, dies

Mr Sam Loveridge, a retired farmer, has died aged 103 - less than a week after celebrating his eightieth wedding anniversary - at Curry River, Somerset. He married Annie, now aged 99, on June 1, 1904.

Air-sea aid for hold schooner

Emergency pumps had to be flown to the tall ship *Stena of Sitoo* after she was holed below the waterline 25 miles out in the North Sea yesterday.

A Royal Navy warship went alongside the crippled ship as her crew of nine, including charter passengers, tried to stem the leak.

The wooden-hulled schooner, which was built 38 years ago and is based at Ipswich, was sailing from Amsterdam to Lowestoft, Suffolk, when her master radioed for extra pumps.

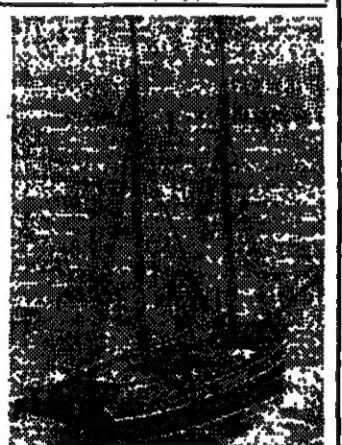
A helicopter flew out to the scene and the frigate *Ambuscade* stood by until a lifeboat arrived to tow the 107ft ship into Harwich, Essex.

The schooner, which is chartered out for £300 a week sail training holidays and has taken part in many tall ships races got into difficulties at dawn.

A spokesman for Thames coastguards said that the nine aboard the vessel were suffering from sea sickness and fatigue but had volunteered to stay with the ship until she was towed to safety.

Mr John Beard, of Oysteworld Sailing Holidays, of Ipswich, said: "I do not think there was any serious danger that she would sink."

Mrs Hilary Levy, a co-owner of the ship, said: "Two of the crew were thrown from the bunks and I was woken up by a big bang. We must have hit



The schooner at Harwich yesterday

something but in the dark it was impossible to see what it was."

Two survivors from the sailing ship *Marques* flew home to London yesterday for a reunion with their families.

Mr Robert Cooper, aged 18, from Stirling, and Mr Andrew Freeman, aged 20, from Wallasey, Merseyside, were taking part in the Tall Ships Race between Bermuda and Nova Scotia when their barque sank with the loss of 19 people.

They were met at Heathrow airport by about a dozen people, including members of their families, together with relatives of those who were lost in the disaster.

The survivors were also met at Heathrow by Mr Nicholas Dutton, the general manager of the China Clipper Society which operated the *Marques*.

Mr Dutton said that plans were being made to launch a memorial fund.

Death and glory on the TT circuit

By Paul Chudecki

The Isle of Man Tourist Trophy course, which yesterday saw the finish of the 66th event since motorcycling began on the island in 1907, claimed the lives of four riders over the annual fortnight of racing.

One was a side-car rider killed during practice, the others were spectators riding around the island. It is among the motor cycling spectators that the death rate is usually highest.

The TT is the last and most demanding of the great road races, and regarded by many as the ultimate test of a rider's courage and skill. Though no longer with Grand Prix status it is still a world championship round, with prize money totaling £250,000. The 350 competitors, both amateur and professional, contest the races aboard machines varying in class size from 125cc up to 1,000cc.

Sadly it has become traditional for the TT races to receive publicity only when someone is killed. Many great

names have raced in the TT, among them the English rider and six times world champion Geoff Duke, as well as Mike Hailwood, Phil Read, John Surtees, Jack Findlay and Mick Grant.

Other famous names, such as Britain's Barry Sheene, who raced there in 1978, and Kenny Roberts the American, have refused to compete, regarding the circuit as too dangerous, although Sheene believes it should be kept open for those who think otherwise.

But the British rider Mick Grant, a contemporary of Sheene and Roberts, has called it "the finest race in the world".

Lap speeds have increased from the early years to the 118.48mph set by the Ulsterman Joey Dunlop during the 500cc TT last Monday. The machines reach speeds of 170 to 180mph on the faster stretches of the course.

Since 1907, 132 riders have been killed while practising or

competing on the demanding 37.7 mile circuit. That figure is high, but it represents only 0.8 per cent of the 17,000 who have taken part. As in every motor sport, they are aware of the risks of the race, run on twisting, normally public roads complete with telegraph poles, lamp posts, garden walls, pavements, trees and gateposts.

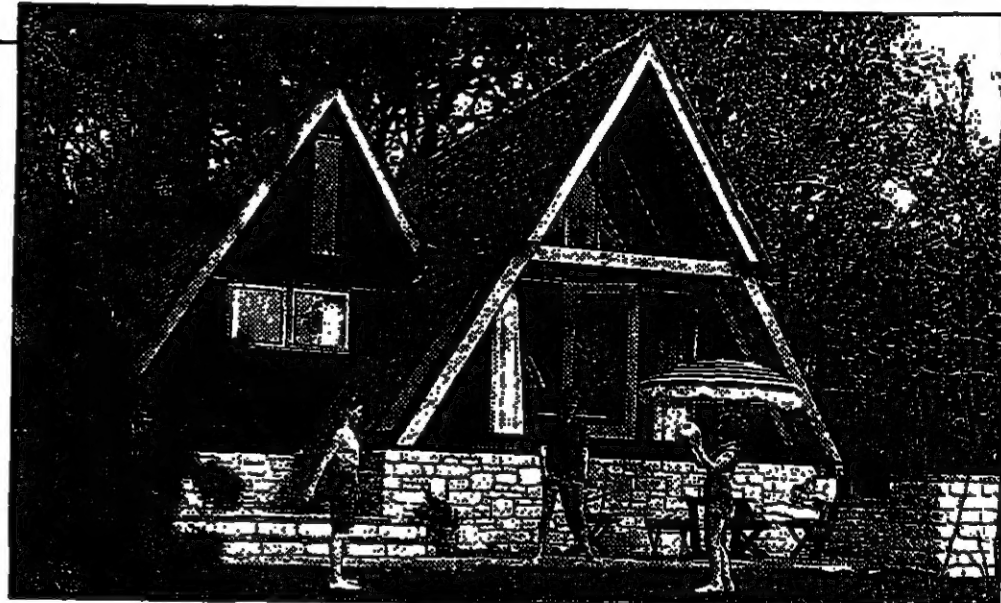
But more worrying is the death rate among the followers of motorcycling who go to watch the TT and who, either between races or on their way to the event, involve themselves in accidents while trying in vain to emulate their heroes. One non-race day has become known as "mad Sunday" as speed-drunk fans take to the roads.

Exact figures are not available because the Manx coroner is not prepared to release them, but one police chief inspector estimates that about three spectators die for every competitor.

Race reports, page 28

Once, well-founded country estates in the West Country were an exclusive preserve of the very rich. Clowance, a great 17th century park in Cornwall, now extends through timeshare, of unusually attractive, luxury lodges. It is a private place of woods, rolling meadows, lakes, with a fine old listed mansion at its centre.

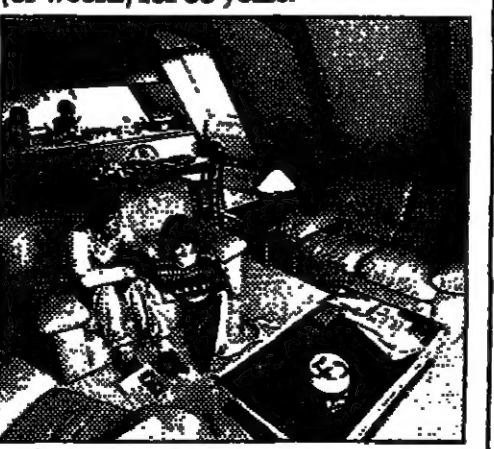
WHAT IS TIME OWNERSHIP? Time ownership offers the benefits of having your own share in



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SETTING NEW STANDARDS

Embattled Craxi coalition wins confidence vote on anti-inflation decree

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi's discent-Italian coalition won a vote of no confidence yesterday in the Senate to approve its decree cutting the automatic wage indexation system. The decree, passed by 172 to 12 votes, is an important plank in the Government's anti-inflation programme and now becomes law.

The low voting figures were due to the Communists, who walked out of the session in

protest against a decision to overcome their delaying tactics by rationing speakers' times. Senator Gerardo Chiaromonte, the Communist floor leader, said the squabbling among the coalition parties had lowered the proceedings to the level of a farce.

The Christian Democrats made plain they were voting purely on the merits of the decree and not on the state of their strained relations with

Signor Craxi's Socialists, with whom they may break after the European elections on June 17.

The atmosphere has been soured by insinuations from Signor Rino Giulio Andreatti, the Christian Democrat Foreign Minister, was really the power behind the conspiratorial and now banned P2 masonic lodge. The Christian Democrat leadership has called on the Socialists to dissociate themselves from these allegations but Signor Craxi, who is also party secretary, so far has done so only partly.

Another motive of dissent among the parties is the suspicion, based on the findings of the Christian Democrat chairwoman of Parliament's P2 inquiry commission, that Signor Pietro Longo, the Social Democrat Budget Minister, was a P2 member.

The coalition's lack of cohesion was shown by the defeat on Thursday in the Chamber of a minor Government measure to recruit staff for the forestry service in Calabria. The anti-inflation decree was only approved with the fourth vote of confidence, and was the second decree on the subject, the first having failed to win approval in April.

TV star on Mafia charge

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome

The Naples public prosecutor has asked for the commitment trial of Signor Enzo Tortora, a leading Italian television personality, with 668 other people, alleged to have links with the Nuova Camorra Organizzata, one of the Mafia gangs in the Naples underworld. He is accused of Mafia activities and drug trafficking.

Signor Tortora had a weekly show, *Portobello*, on the state television network until his arrest a year ago. The prosecutor's report cites evidence from 11 witnesses alleging that he was involved in drug trafficking from 1977.

Berlinguer gravely ill after stroke

From Our Correspondent, Rome

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian Communist Party, was in a grave but stable condition yesterday after an emergency operation in a Padua hospital to control a brain haemorrhage.

Signor Berlinguer, aged 62, who has headed the biggest communist party in the West since 1972, fell ill while speaking in Padua in the European election campaign after a similar engagement in Liguria earlier in the day. He fumbled for words during his speech but managed to finish it, then collapsed on returning to his hotel.

President Pertini immediately flew to Padua and visited Signor Berlinguer in the intensive care ward, where he was in a coma. The President, a Socialist, has maintained friendly relations with prominent communists since before the war.

Like President Pertini, Signor Berlinguer is a member of an old Sardinian family with a Spanish title of nobility - is widely respected for his honesty and integrity.

Under his leadership the Communist Party, which gained 30 per cent of the vote in the 1983 general election, has consummated its breach with Moscow. In the late 1970s, it moved out of opposition and supported the centre-left coalition governments.

His predecessors as party leader have all had strokes: Antonio Gramsci, Palmiro Togliatti and Luigi Longo. Today, the stress to which a deputy is subjected is increasingly taking its toll among the parties. The parliamentary doctor said that of 630 deputies



Signor Berlinguer is helped from the podium in Padua.

an average of 50 came for examination or treatment each session.

In the corridors of the Chamber, the future leadership of the party was discussed among deputies, as Signor Berlinguer may not be able to resume an active role if he recovers. There is no deputy

secretary or heir apparent. The party's official attitude is that there is an effective collective leadership.

Unofficially, a name mentioned as a possible candidate is Signor Renato Zangheri, who built up a reputation as an efficient administrator as Mayor of Bologna.

Pro-Turkish essays cost British head his job

From Our Own Correspondent, Athens

The British headmaster of an international school in Athens and three American members of his staff have had their work permits revoked by the Greek Ministry of Education for allegedly spreading anti-Greek propaganda in their school.

Mr John Kidner, headmaster of TASIS Hellenic International School in Athens, said the trouble began in February when the history teacher, Mr Dion Nittis, a Cypriot-born American, was expelled for asking his final-year current affairs class to write an essay justifying the Turkish invasion of Cyprus from a Turkish point of view.

The pupils were urged to refer to the school library's Turkish Embassy pamphlet, Cyprus, if they needed aids. After the teacher's expulsion, Mr Kidner was called to the Ministry of Education to explain. He thought the matter was then closed, but last month the ministry wrote giving him

the schools academic dean, Mr David Adamson and Mrs Helen Andrews, the librarian, ten days to leave the country for condoning Mr Nittis's action.

The Ministry invoked a 1931 law governing the conduct of foreign schools in Greece. It prohibits the use of teaching materials, books, or aids "damaging to the Greek nation".

Mr Kidner who was born in Horsham, Sussex, has been living in Greece for the past 11 years with his Cypriot wife. He said he had obtained an extension of their residence permits and had hoped to settle permanently in Greece, but feared the Ministry's decision was irrevocable.

The Greek Ministry of Education has since announced plans to set up a government school using English as a teaching medium for Greek children returning from abroad. If TASIS closed, they said, its campus would become available.

Botha's unofficial visit embarrasses Vienna

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, is in Vienna for a three-day unofficial visit which has provoked a storm of protests from anti-apartheid organisations and embarrassed members of the Austrian Government.

Telegrams from human rights organisations poured into the Chancellery to register their disapproval at Mr Botha's presence. Although Dr Fred Sinowatz, the Austrian Chancellor, emphasised the unofficial nature of Mr Botha's visit by not meeting the South African leader at Vienna's airport when he arrived on Thursday they nonetheless met for talks.

Earlier, more than 1,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators had marched some 600 metres through the centre of Vienna, carrying black coffins and chanting "Botha out". The demonstrators demanded that the Government break off all commercial links with South Africa.

The South African Prime Minister will chair today a meeting of South African ambassadors in the Imperial Hotel, before leaving Vienna early tomorrow.

Dr Sinowatz, during his meeting with Mr Botha, pressed for the unconditional release of Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the African National Congress, and was adamant that Mr Botha's visit was a sign that Austria with her neutral status, could not close her doors to anyone. Herr Erwin Lenz, the Foreign Minister, defended Mr Botha's presence in Austria as a "kind of confrontation".

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Optimism over gas finds

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa near drilling breakthrough

South Africa believes that by the end of the year it will have confirmed the existence of commercially exploitable quantities of natural gas off the southern Cape coast which could be converted into liquid fuels such as petrol or diesel at a rate of 20,000 barrels a day for 20 years.

A spokesman for Seekor, the state-funded Southern Oil Exploration Corporation, said that reserves of one million standard cubic feet of gas would be necessary to sustain fuel production at this level, which is regarded as the

threshold of commercial viability. "We are now approaching this figure," the spokesman said.

Further, exploratory wells were being sunk off Mossel Bay to determine the full extent of the field and methods of getting the gas ashore and converting it into liquid fuels were being studied.

"It is only after these extensive studies have been completed that Seekor will be in a position to lay final, accurate data before the Cabinet for their final decision regarding possible commercial

production," he said. Seekor would probably be ready to do so early next year.

Despite this rather cautious public statement, Seekor officials left no doubt about their optimism over the latest finds which, if confirmed, would be the first important breakthrough for Seekor in nearly 20 years of drilling both on shore and off shore for oil and natural gas.

Oil is one natural resource South Africa has so far lacked, making it theoretically vulnerable to an embargo. In fact, such an embargo is formally

observed by oil-producing countries.

The threat of embargo, however, has already led South Africa to embark upon a vast expensive oil-from-coal programme which may be meeting up to 30 per cent of the 320,000 barrels a day of liquid fuel which the country is unofficially estimated to require.

A Johannesburg newspaper, *The Star*, reported that the Government was studying a 2,000m rand (about £1,000m) project to exploit the field,

Iraq arms itself for the offensive

Iraq is reported to have received new weapons as it waits for an expected Iranian offensive (Reuters reports).

Diplomatic sources in Baghdad said Iraq had received two types of Soviet-made air-to-surface missiles that could add teeth to its threat to destroy Iran's vital oil terminal at Kharg Island. According to an NBC news report in Washington, Iraq was buying cluster bombs from Chile for use against Iranian troops.

Civilians in both Iran and Iraq yesterday faced a renewed threat of aerial bombardment with both sides exchanging retaliatory raids on population centres.

The International Red Cross (ICRC), in a strongly-worded statement from its headquarters in Geneva, said the recent Iraqi air attack on the town of Banah in Iran was "murderous" and urged both sides to stop killing civilians immediately.

In London, President Reagan and other Western leaders discussed ways to meet any oil shortage if the Iraq-Iran war closed the vital Gulf oil route. But a senior Reagan Administration official said a "new ground offensive" reported to be planned by Iran was unlikely to change the strategic outlook in the Gulf war.

"I don't think they (the Iranians) can bring enough power to bear to make a decisive change," the official said at a briefing for reporters. Iran has between 300,000 and 500,000 troops massed on Iraq's borders, apparently ready for an attack against the oil port of Basra.

The official added that problems faced by the Iranian military included a lack of training for young troops, a low level of technical ability in the use of weapons and difficult terrain.

In Washington, a Defence Department spokesman said the US had some success in talks with allies and other countries on stopping the arms flow to Iran and Iraq.

TEHRAN: Iran yesterday ordered all volunteers already trained to report to barracks and told Arab Gulf states to stop aiding Iraq, or Iran would "act firmly against all who oppose us" (AFP reports).

President Khamenei, directing Friday prayers at Tehran University, told Iran's neighbours to put pressure on Iraq to end attacks on oil tankers. "If you find that after all the help you have given it, Iraq refuses to listen to you, then stop helping it. Stop making available your ports, your money, your propaganda. Get out of this war..."

BAHRAIN: Kuwait is still shipping a large volume of oil through the Gulf despite a slowdown in tanker traffic and frequent threats of air attacks (Reuters reports). But industry analysts say that Kuwait is apparently considering using its own tankers to move oil down the waterway to vessels wary of entering the northern Gulf.

TEL AVIV: Israel has proposed to Iraq that, because of the Gulf war, it should ship its oil through a disused pipeline from Baghdad to the Israeli Mediterranean port of Haifa. Mr Yitzhak Shamir the Prime Minister, said in an interview yesterday (Reuters reports).



Anthony Quayle (left), Roy Kinnear and Joyce Redman: conflict in the foreground

Climber in the garden

The Clandestine Marriage

Albery

Arriving in the West End after two months on the road, the first production of Anthony Quayle's Compass Theatre Company does not raise any hopes of a successor to the Prospect Theatre.

It is a touring show that makes touring seem a liability: flashily dressed, dowdily set, and aiming at a style of broad, strenuous comedy that will hit home anywhere from Blackpool to Plymouth. Not that Garrick and Colman's piece is, any rarefied comic bloom. A good-humoured, intricate, between-rank and money, turning on the efforts of an invincibly self-satisfied soap merchant to invest his daughters in something gilded, it offers a well-prepared series of pratfalls for the greedy, fickle, and social-climbing members of the house party; and Mr Quayle's, production punches this across with full-blooded relish.

What it omits, and what I learnt from the 1975 Savoy revival (curiously the play comes around every nine years) was the importance of environment. Sterling, the merchant, is the Regency equivalent of an Islington knock-through. On buying his estate, he cut down every tree in the place and crammed it with gutted temples, serpentine, ha-has and every extravagant folly in the neo-gothic catalogue.

Alas, all Tanya Moiseiwitsch is able to supply is a couple of sludge-green chunks of cardboard topiary and a wispy parkland vista, whose only comic detail is the church spire which Sterling has installed to terminate the view. If there is one thing the setting fails to suggest it is that its owner lives in a state of some magnificence.

The message you get from the production is that the setting is purely "background", and that foreground conflict is the only thing that counts: a view strongly endorsed by the performances of a group of upstart comic sloggers. Even minor figures, randy servants and gluttonous lawyers, go into whirlwind attack whenever they get the stage to themselves.

John Quentin's Melvil is a cane-brandishing Restoration

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kindred spirit in Josie's father from *Moon for the Misbegotten*, has sold the estate his grandmother's will promised him.

The new owner is a rich undertaker with a bastard son in the police and a young wife as a pretty chattel. And, says father between bottles of rum, is land the point of life, any more than any possessions are?

From this interesting point, and a dramatic crisis when young Legion starts to seduce the landlady's wife with a view to stealing the deeds, the play loses energy only to expire in the year-jerking death. But the performances do live. Victor Romero Evans sustains a poet's integrity and fire despite recit-

ing indifferent verse and revealing that he did time.

The grizzled Malcolm Frederick, when intelligible, casts an ominous shadow with his unsleeping eye for a hard bargain. Though she has wise words for men who use wives just to "beat and breed", Legion's ripely witty aunt (Carmen Munroe) has bedrock with a ruthless mistress-to-mistress discussion on how to manage servant girls. And as the crippled albino sent to sleep under the porch, Stephen Persaud catches the eye as the pathetic Smike to Legion's Nickleby.

Anthony Masters

From Belgium, 21-year-old Guido da Neve is a violinist of fascinatingly contrasted character. His was a more quietly distinctive voice at Interforum, drawing in his Brahms D minor sonata on less immediately obvious technical élan to articulate, his response to the work by finding in it a seriousness of purpose tempered by imaginative insight which refused to take anything for granted.

At Interforum the obvious inner competitiveness which stimulates the young musicians is rightly considered as a spur without the inhibition of the unnatural selection of an institutionalized competition.

It was good, after the last Carl Flesch competition, to meet again the ripening, evermore densely focused violin playing of Bulgaria's Evgenia-Maria Popova; good, too, in one of the many colourful extracurricular evening entertainments, to observe the developing career of a participant from earlier years, clarinetist Kalina Berkes, who is now artistic leader of the Budapest Wind Ensemble.

Interforum has had a precedent in non-competitive recitals in Bratislava's Interpodium, and now finds a successor at Ferrara; but its balance of occasion and informality, of musical interfertilization and broader cultural exchange, remains unique. While its young performers rehearse in the rooms and libraries in which Bartók and Robbins Landon carried out their researches, Hungarian television relays extracts from performances to a wider public. The importance of Interforum for both the musical life of Hungary and the musical ecology of the world cannot be underestimated.

Hilary Finch

Radio Grate and the good

Boy, have I got a column for you this week! We are going to have one heck of a time! In fact, we are going to have a BALL!

Now I realize this is an unusual way to address readers of *The Times*, but I'm afraid it's the result of spending several weeks listening to Mr Stubby Kaye present *The Million Dollar Musicals* (Radio 2, Tuesdays), a 13-part series on the making of great musical films from the past 25 years. This week it was *Thoroughly Modern Millie*, while earlier programmes have featured *My Poppin's*, *West Side Story* and *The Music Man*.

There is something utterly bizarre about the idea of showing films on radio, but for over 30 years the BBC Light Programme, and later Radio 2, have been doing just that; and nothing (not TV, not VCRs, not even Barry Norman) has challenged the tradition. When I was young, it was *Moving Picture*, today it is *Star Sound* and *Star Sound Extra* (Radio 2, Mondays and Thursdays), and the occasional megaseries like *The Million Dollar Musicals*.

This 780-minute epic is the work of writer/researcher Roy Pickard and producer Ken Evans, a partnership which has already given us *The Golden Age of Hollywood* (presented by James Mason) and *When You Wish Upon a Star* (a history of the Disney studio hosted by Hayley Mills). What each of these series have had in common is that they are immensely interesting and intensely irritating in about equal measure.

Mr Pickard has an encyclopaedic knowledge of the movies and a happy knack of getting directors, composers and film stars to reveal the kind of backlot secrets and little-known facts which every movie buff adores. For example, did you know that Bing Crosby was originally to have been cast opposite Julie Andrews in *The Sound of Music*?

The fact that these series are a source of irritation as well as largely due to the idiotic premise (which the BBC holds to like Holy Writ) that star presenters are an absolute necessity to acquire audiences. The thing is, some stars are better at it than others: James Mason was first-rate; Hayley Mills was disastrous and Stubby

Kaye is in a hyper-ebullient category all of his own.

Any actor or actress, of course, is only as good as their script, and Mr Pickard frequently makes life jolly hard for them. "If you've ever wondered," said Stubby Kaye the other week, "just what it was like to walk on to the set for the first time as a director in a big Hollywood studio, well, we think we can help you..."

I very much doubt if there's a Radio 2 listener in the length or breadth of Britain who has ever wondered any such thing. It is carefully scripted informalities of this kind that grate most harshly upon the ear. And they are indulged in repeatedly: "Before we go any further, it must be said..." "This seems as good time as any to mention..." "and so on."

True enthusiasts of the cinema will find this patronizing style insufferable, while those who simply enjoy "songs from the shows" would doubtless rather just hear the records. Until recently, Radio 2 was showing how well this kind of programme can be done with Hubert Gregg's splendid series *Call It Genius* (about, among others, Fred Astaire, Noel Coward and Louis Armstrong). "Genius" is an overworked word, but Mr Gregg is an intimate and informative broadcaster who credits his listeners with intelligence and wit - I call that excellence.

Anyway, as Stubby Kaye would say, we'd better be moving along. To Radio 3 in fact, and Nick Dear's devastatingly obsessive monologue in the *Ruins* (Sunday; director, Richard Wortley. Alone in Windsor Castle, George III - blind, deaf and totally crazy ran madly through the ruins of his life looking for escape.

Spitting invective against physicians, revolutionaries and other rogues and vagabonds, His Majesty frantically catalogued the catastrophes of his catastrophic times, seeking reasons for his tragic fate.

In a 65-minute performance of stunning brilliance, Nigel Stock harangued a non-existent court of which we became peripheral members. Thunderous, funny and poignant, he gave pathetic dignity to this "poor old fool gone mad who thinks he's a king of a time gone by."

Brian Sibley

Training platform

Interforum
Keszthely, Hungary

It was from a racial at Interforum - the international rostrum for young performing artists which Hungary's concert management Interkoncert presents every three years - that Ilona Tokody, Covent Garden's recent and highly acclaimed Mimi, was launched on her international career.

This year, at the sixth Interforum which ended last Wednesday, a new and resonant voice compelled the attention of an audience of critics, agents and promoters at the Festetics Palace, in the small town of Keszthely on the shores of Lake Balaton.

Zsuzsanna Dénos from Budapest has, at the age of 27, put roles such as the Countess, Amelia and Tosca under her belt at the Hungarian State Opera; in her little half-hour recital last Saturday she ensured that ripples will very soon be spreading much further. She moved from Handel's Cleopatra to Manon Lescaut and Verdi's Leonora with a dramatic intensity and vocal distinction which will remain indelibly in the memory. Here is a generous and totally involving dramatic spinto soprano, seamlessly integrated so that its distinctive Eastern European smoky burnish can reach every shadow of "Tacea la notte", then focus both dignity and grief in the recitative of Julius Caesar's "Pionero" before driving out the fury of its aria.

From the five days of recitals and the 22 young artists who took part, four other names stood out in especially sharp relief, two of them already familiar to British audiences. Nicholas Daniel arrived with his oboe and his exquisitely imagined recreation of Britten's *Six Metamorphoses after Ovid* as part of an uncompromising programme which also included Lutoslawski's *Epitaph for Alan Richardson*.

Barry Douglas's distinctive pianism and performing character were as vividly present in his inspired choice of Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition* which opened the fourth day.

That same telling integration of high musical intelligence and true performing talent characterized the violin playing of Aureli Blaszczok from Katowice in Poland. Both he and Alexander Vinnitsky (USSR) stirred what must have seemed a formidably stern audience to unusually warm applause; but whereas Vinnitsky's virtuosity in Tchaikovsky, Saint-Saens and Shostakovich was at heart that of a highly polished salon entertainer, Blaszczok also provided deeper root nourishment.

From Belgium, 21-year-old Guido da Neve is a violinist of fascinatingly contrasted character. His was a more quietly distinctive voice at Interforum, drawing in his Brahms D minor sonata on less immediately obvious technical élan to articulate, his response to the work by finding in it a seriousness of purpose tempered by imaginative insight which refused to take anything for granted.

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Opera

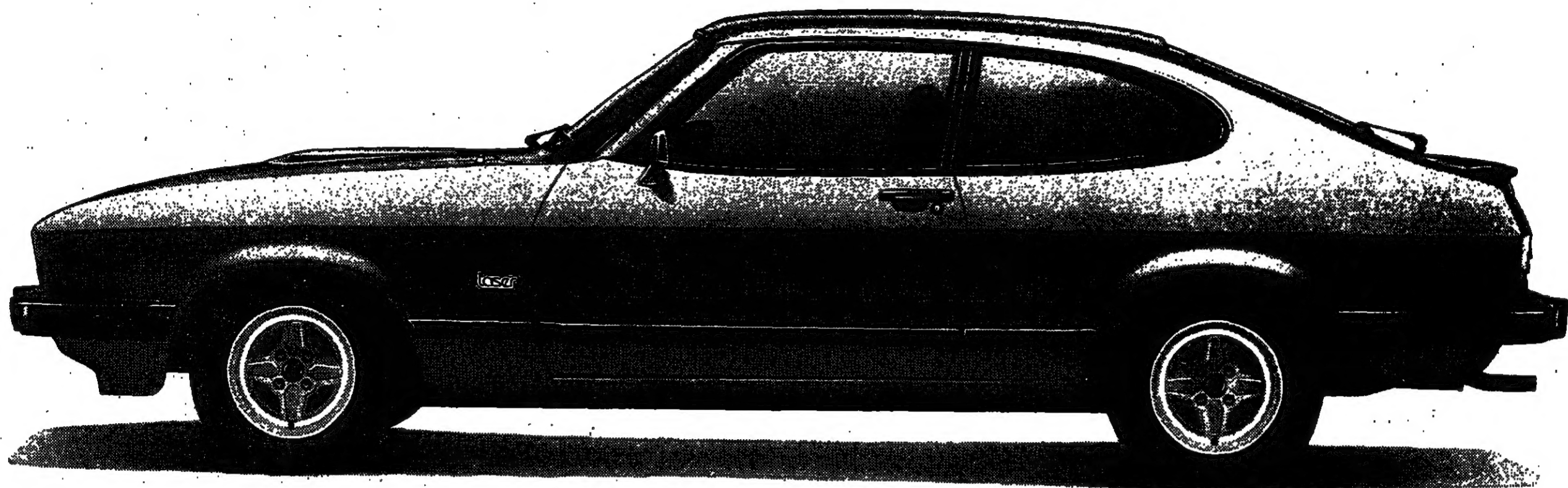
Edited by Harold Rosenblatt, OBE

celebrates Glyndebourne's 50th anniversary

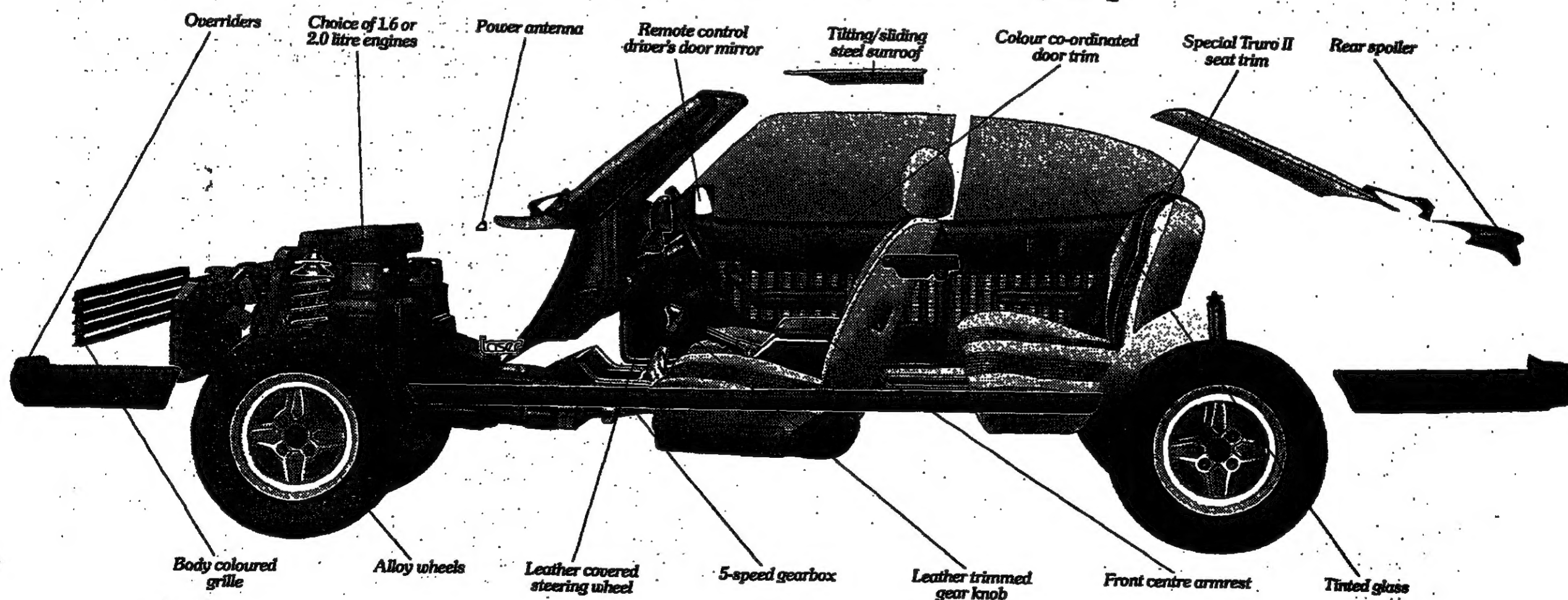
Special illustrated features in June issue. Sir Peter Hall, Glyndebourne's Artistic Director, records his growth to world wide stature. Critical analysis of the first opera, *Marriage of Figaro*, by Sir Souther, recalls when the first sang in *Covent Garden* and *Don Giovanni* at Glyndebourne 50 years ago.

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SPORTING DIARY

Calypso hit for six

The on-pitch battle between England and the West Indies has spread to the hallowed fields of the bit parade. The West Indian cricket team are releasing a pop record on Monday week, and a rival label is trying to tempt England into counter-attack.

"The West Indies are back in town" is a haunting ditty in the soca style, a particularly rapid form of calypso that is Trinidad's national dance music. Gordon Greenidge is the lead singer of a song that borrows the tunes of *Jamaica Farewell* and *The Banana Boat Song*, with words by Lance Percival. It begins:

Down the way where the skies are grey
And the rain falls daily on the umpire's head,
We've arrived with the Captain Clive
The cricket team Englishmen fear
and dread...
Chorus: "Glad to say, we're in the UK
West Indian batsmen can bat all day."

The record is in with a chance of a top ten place, say Island Records.

The aforesaid Englishmen have been approached for a riposte, but it is hard to see the project getting beyond the talking stage. Island seem to have backed the summer's winner.

Now it can be revealed: the most difficult bowler Ian Botham has ever faced. It is his best team mate, Viv Richards: "I couldn't live it down, getting bowled by him."

Late bets

Derby day is the day for silly bets, but they don't come much sillier than the punter who, on hearing that a steward's inquiry was to be held after the race, approached a bookie with a £1,000 in notes, wagering that Pat Eddery and El Gran Senor would win the race on an objection. The bookie gave him 5-2. That rounded off a lovely day for every bookmaker on the course.

Bonny Buddy

Lambeth Palace is not renowned as a centre of sporting emotions, but it is possible that a ripple of trepidation has been felt there in recent weeks. For East Fife has risen from the Scottish second division to the first, arousing memories of 1938, when they became the first second division club to win the Scottish Cup. The side they defeated was Kilmarnock, and Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, was in his youth a devoted Kilmarnock supporter. In fact His Grace confesses that he was wont to encourage the then centre forward, Bud Maxwell, with the stirring cry: "Doon the middle, Buddy boy!"

Struck out

Taking defeat with a cheery shrug is not the attitude that appeals to George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees baseball team. He was not pleased when the coaches told him that the Yankees, on being defeated by a theoretically inferior side, failed to spend the night gnashing their teeth and vowing to improve. In fact, they sat about in the players' lounge for a couple of hours watching telly. They won't do that again. When the players went on tour, Steinbrenner removed all the player's "leisure facilities" and turned the player's lounge into a recreation room - for the coaches.

Being given the best name in boxing history is no triumph. Both Ali of Nigeria has failed to win the World Boxing Council cruiserweight title. Carlos Delon outpointed him over 12 rounds.

War games

The African Champion's Cup has been torn by passions that neither diplomatic intercession nor Gabonese soldiers can allay. The match between Sanga Balende of Zaïre and FC 105 of Gabon was abandoned after Sanga's substitute goalkeeper left the bench in an attempt to launch an assault on the referee. The Gabonese military intervened. Sanga walked off, and not even Zaïre's ambassador to Gabon could persuade them back on the pitch. The match was abandoned with the score 2-2 on aggregate. Two weeks ago, another match in the same competition, between Zamalek of Egypt and Gor Mahia of Kenya was abandoned after the Kenyans started scuffling with the referee, and got themselves disqualified.

Passed over

The Women's Football Association has made a great leap forward. It is now affiliated with the FA providing instructions from FIFA, the international governing body. Perhaps it will improve our current showing in the England women's team recently got to the final of the inaugural European championship. Their attempts to find a London ground for the match failed, and they were accommodated by Luton Town, drew 1-1 on aggregate, but lost 4-3 on penalties. The WFA secretary, Linda Whitehead, expressed: "The women's game is less physical, but more skilful." No chance of women playing for Liverpool, or even Chelsea, however, the FA chairman, Bert Millichip, said: "We stick by the High Court ruling of six years ago which barred girls from playing with boys after the age of 11."

Simon Barnes

The century's greatest existentialist often asked to be forewarned if close to death. But, as Simone de Beauvoir reveals in a forthcoming memoir, Sartre's fatal cancer was kept from him throughout those tense final days four years ago

My adieu to Jean-Paul

Harmony: Sartre and de Beauvoir in 1970

One Sunday morning at the beginning of March 1980 Arlette found him lying on his bedroom floor with a terrible bangover. We learned that he got his various young women, who knew nothing of the danger, to bring him bottles of whiskey and vodka. He hid them in a chest or behind books. That Saturday evening he had got drunk. Arlette and I emptied the hiding places. I telephoned the young women asking them not to bring any more alcohol, and I scolded Sartre vehemently. In fact, since it had no immediate consequences, this outburst obviously did not damage his health; but I was rather uneasy about the future. Above all I could not understand the return of this passion for drinking. It did not square with his apparent mental balance. He put my questions aside, laughing. "But you're fond of drinking too," he said. Perhaps he was not bearing the situation as well as he did before. It is not true that "in time you get used to it." Far from healing wounds, time can on the contrary make them worse.

On Wednesday, March 19, we spent an agreeable evening together. The next morning I went to wake him at nine o'clock. Usually, when I went into his room, he was still dozing; this time he was sitting on the edge of his bed, gasping, almost unable to speak. Once when Arlette was there he had had what he called "an attack of aerophagia", but it had passed off quite soon. This one had been going on since five in the morning, and he had not had the strength to drag himself as far as my door and knock. I was frightened; I tried to telephone, but the service had been cut off, the bill unpaid. I threw on my clothes and used the concierge's telephone to call a nearby doctor, who came at once, a son as he had seen Sartre he telephoned the emergency service from a neighbour's apartment, and they arrived in five minutes. Sartre was bled, given an injection, and treatment that lasted for nearly an hour. Then he was laid on a kind of wheeled stretcher which was rolled down a long corridor; he was breathing oxygen from a mask that a doctor held over his head. They put him into an elevator and took him to an ambulance that was waiting at one of the entrances. It was not yet known to which hospital he would be taken; they would telephone the concierge. I went up to his apartment again to wash and dress properly. Now that he was in good hands, I thought the attack would quickly be brought to an end. I did not cancel my lunch. I never imagined when I closed the apartment door behind me that it would never open for me again.

The next afternoon, the doctors told me that Sartre had a pulmonary oedema which was giving him a high temperature and which would soon be reabsorbed. He was in a big, light-filled room and he thought he was in the suburbs. The fever made him delirious. That morning he had said to Arlette, "You're dead too, my dear. What did it feel like, being cremated? Well, here we are, both of us dead now."

The fever lessened during the days that followed, and delirium stopped. The doctors told me that the attack had been caused by a lack of irrigation of the lungs, the arteries not functioning properly. But now the pulmonary circulation was reestablished. He had thought of leaving for Belle-Ile quite soon and Sartre was delighted at the idea. "Yes, I shall like being down there; we'll be able to forget about all this." As he was only allowed to see one person at a time, Arlette went to the hospital in the morning and I in the afternoon. I used to telephone at about ten to ask how he had passed the night, and the reply was always "Very well".

Presently I asked Dr Housset when he would be able to leave. Hesitantly he replied, "I can't say... he's frail, very frail". And two or three days later he said that Sartre would have to go down to the intensive care unit again. Sartre did not like it there.

There was no longer any question



I was more or less anaesthetized by Valium and braced tant in my determination not to collapse. I told myself that this was exactly the funeral Sartre had wanted, and that he would never know about it

of going to Belle-Ile. I cancelled the rooms. But they did bring him back to a room, bigger and lighter than the first. "This is fine," he told me, "because now I'm quite near home." He still had a vague belief that at first he had been taken to hospital in a suburb of Paris. He seemed more and more weary; he began to have bedsores, and his bladder functioned badly. From time to time I left his room so that a visitor might come in. When I did so I went and sat in a waiting room. It was there that I overheard Dr Housset and another doctor talking, and they used the word "uremia". I understood that there was no hope for Sartre and I knew that uremia, often brought hidden suffering with it; I burst into tears and flung myself into Housset's arms. "Promise me that he won't know he's dying, that he won't go through any mental anguish, that he won't have any pain!" I promise you, Madame," he said gravely. A little later, when I had gone back to Sartre's room, he called me. In the corridor he said, "I want you to know that my promise was not mere words. I shall keep it."

Afterwards the doctors told me that because his kidneys were no longer adequately supplied with blood, they no longer functioned. Sartre still passed urine, but without eliminating urea. An operation would have been needed to save one kidney, but he had not the strength to bear it.

He did not suffer during the few days that followed. "There's just one disagreeable moment," he told me, "and that's when they dress my bedsores in the morning. But that's all." These bedsores were horrifying to see (but fortunately they were hidden from him) - great purplish-blue and reddened patches. In fact, since the blood did not circulate properly, gangrene had attacked his flesh.

He slept a great deal, but he still spoke to me lucidly. At times it almost seemed that he hoped to get well. But I saw that he knew the end was near and that the knowledge did not overwhelm him. His only anxiety was the one that had tormented him these years - the lack of money. The next day, with closed eyes, he took me by the wrist and said, "I love you very much, my dear Castor." On April 14 he was asleep when I came; he woke and said a few words without opening his eyes, then he held up his lips to me.

I kissed his mouth and his cheek. He went back to sleep. These words and these actions were unusual for him; they were obviously related to the prospect of his death. Some months later I met Dr Housset as I had hoped I should, and he told me that Sartre had sometimes asked him questions. "How will it all end? What is going to happen to me?" But it was not death that made him uneasy; it was his brain. He had undoubtedly felt the coming of death, but without anguish. No doubt the euphoric inducing medicines they had given him contributed to this peaceful state of mind. But above all he had always borne what happened to him with moderation and constancy. He still passionately loved living, but was thoroughly used to the idea of death, even though he pushed back its time until he would be 80.

On the morning of Tuesday, April 15, when as usual I asked whether Sartre had slept well, the nurse replied "Yes. But..." I hurried over at once. He was asleep and breathing quite strongly; he was obviously in a coma, and he had been since the evening before. I stayed there for hours, watching him. At about six I made way for Arlette, asking her to telephone if anything happened. At nine the telephone rang. She spoke to me, and so to communion and communion. Sartre had often told me that he did not wish to be buried at the Pere Lachaise cemetery between his mother and stepfather; he wanted to be cremated. We decided to bury him provisionally in the Montparnasse graveyard, from which he

would be taken to the Pere Lachaise for the cremation; his ashes would be brought back and placed in a permanent tomb in the Montparnasse graveyard.

At one point I asked to be left alone with Sartre, and I made as if to lie down beside him under the sheet. A nurse stopped me. "No. Take care... the gangrene." It was then that I understood the real nature of the bedsores. I lay on top of the sheet and I slept a little.

At first the funeral was fixed for Friday, but then it was changed to Saturday so that more people could attend. Giscard d'Estaing let it be known that he knew Sartre would not have wished for a national funeral, but that he offered to pay the expenses. We refused. He made a point of paying his respects to Sartre's remains.

On Saturday morning we gathered in the lecture theatre where Sartre was laid out, his face uncovered, stiff and cold in his fine clothes. I got into the hearse. Before us there was a car covered with splendid sheaves of flowers and wreaths. A kind of minibus carried those friends who were old or unable to walk far. A huge crowd followed - about 50,000 people, most of them young. There were some who rapped out the hearse windows; these were usually photographers leaning their cameras against the glass to take me unawares. Around it people we did not know spontaneously linked hands, making a chain. All the way the crowd was orderly and warmly sympathetic, generally speaking.

I saw nothing. I was more or less anaesthetized by Valium and braced tant in my determination not to collapse. I told myself that this was exactly the funeral Sartre had wanted, and that he would never know about it.

On Wednesday morning there was the cremation at the at the Pere Lachaise and I was too exhausted to go. I slept and I cannot tell how I fell out of bed and remained there in a sitting position on the carpet. I was delirious. I had pneumonia. I got over it in two weeks.

Sartre's ashes were brought to the Montparnasse cemetery. Every day unknown hands lay little bunches of fresh flowers on his grave.

There is one question that I have not asked myself. I admit. It will perhaps occur to the reader. Should I not have warned Sartre of the imminence of his death? When he was in hospital, weakened and without resilience, all I thought of was hiding the gravity of his condition from him. But before that? He had always told me that in the event of cancer or any other incurable illness, he wanted to know. Yet he was an ambiguous case. He was "in danger," but would he hold out another ten years, as he had wished, or would everything be over in a year or two? Nobody knew. He had no arrangements to make; he could not have taken better care of himself. And he loved living. He had already found it hard enough to accept his blindness and his infirmities. If he had been more exactly aware of the threat that hung over him, it would only have darkened his last years without doing any good. In any case, like him, I wavered between dread and hope. My silence did not separate us.

His death does separate us. My death will not bring us together again. That is how things are. It is in itself splendid that we were able to live our lives in harmony for so long.

Extracted from *Adieux*, a farewell to Sartre by Simone de Beauvoir, to be published by André Deutsch in collaboration with Weidenfeld & Nicholson on June 18, price £14.95.

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Michael Hamlyn

Woodrow Wyatt

Democracy: it's up to the Lords

On June 19 the House of Lords will debate an amendment to the Trade Union Bill requiring union executives to be elected by secret home postal ballots. The amendment will have the support of a group of Conservative, Liberal and SDP peers - and possibly some on the cross-benches. It will be opposed by Labour peers in a predictable collusion with the Government. That is part of the deal between the Department of Employment and the General Council of the TUC through which the Government hopes to get some acquiescence for the rest of its Bill.

The General Council is against such ballots because many of its members would not be where they are today if that were the general practice. Anxious TUC Employment Department officials have persuaded Tory ministers, who *ipso facto* do not understand the working of trade unions, that postal ballots are neither desirable nor practicable.

Much play is made of the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades (FTATU) Union, which uses postal ballots. In 1976, Mr. B. Rubner, a secretary, was elected general secretary, and in 1981 he was re-elected for a further five years. So, it is claimed, postal ballots do not automatically keep out extremists. But no-one ever said they always would. The point is that they give union members a genuinely democratic chance to vote for whoever they want, whether he be a Communist, Trotskyist, or believer in any other political creed.

The FTATU is a small, declining union of about 60,000 members. It has long had a strong communist influence, particularly in London, and no doubt the general secretary does a good job for his members. But it does not matter who holds that office in a tiny union which makes no national impact and whose block vote counts for little at the Labour Party conference. It is what is done by the big unions, in key positions in the country, that matters. Hardly any hold secret postal ballots but have varieties of election procedures which are open to manipulation by extremists.

The Government has long shown that it thinks postal ballots are the best method by offering to pay for them. Therefore its argument that ballots could be undesirable must be insincere. It falls back on the impracticability argument.

Many unions have no records of their members and their home addresses, and some have incomplete ones. It is claimed that home postal ballots would not be feasible. But unions claim a voice in running the economy and affiliate to the Labour Party on the basis of how many members pay the political levy. How can they do that if they do not even know who their members are or where they live?

The engineers' and the electricians' unions put members' names and addresses on a computer. This does not ensure total accuracy, because of members' changes of

address, but it produces an acceptably complete electoral register far better than that given by any other system. If home postal ballots were compulsory, they could be financed by the government in the same way as postal charges, and a two-year period, say, could be allowed before they were introduced.

It is argued that workplace ballots, prescribed under the Trade Union Bill as an alternative way of electing union officials is better than the postal method. That may sometimes be so. But workplace ballots, conducted by local officials, are notoriously open to manipulation and intimidation. The miners' pithead ballots, taken as a model by the Department of Employment, are highly suspect when the context is narrow. And a miner requested by a jeering mob to show how he is voting before he puts his ballot paper in the box is not a free agent.

In the largest Civil Service union, the CPSA, and in others such as the Transport and General Workers, the rail unions, the shop workers' union, the Post Office and Engineering union, there are hundreds of workplaces. Independent supervision of ballots there is impracticable.

The Government answer to this is that an aggrieved member has the right to resort to the courts. He can, if he is prepared to pay the costs, spend years of his life on the legal processes and suffer intimidation and harassment on the way. Why should the ordinary union member be asked to go through all this?

The obvious answer is to have a small quango to supervise the elections of union officials - which are at least as important as local council elections. The quango should receive from the union lists of members and their addresses, and send out ballot papers with pre-paid envelopes to be returned for a count of the votes. The quango should deal with complaints of non-receipt of ballot papers or irregularities, and should be empowered to make spot checks of the lists held at union headquarters to guard against any falsifications.

It is all so simple that it is incomprehensible that anyone with democratic instincts should resist it. Not all quangos are bad; some are positively helpful. The opinion polls show that the great majority of trade union members wish to receive their ballot papers at home, where they can study them calmly and without pressure. There is no reason why election addresses of the candidates should not be sent with the ballot paper.

The Lords have often rallied to democracy. On June 19 they should do so again, and not be put off by the Government whips and their allies, the Labour Party and the TUC.

The Government says that if its patchwork system proves unsatisfactory, it will look at it again in two or three years time. Why not get it right now before the Trade Union Bill becomes law?

Alan Franks

Copperplate with a Golding touch

William Golding, rather incongruously, turned into the Lord of the Fly Leaves on Thursday. It happened at Blackwell's bookshop in Oxford - where else? - at the stroke of noon, when Broad Street was bathed in the dazzling sunshine that always waits for Finals week.

The Nobel prizewinner was doing the penance of all great living authors - a signing. By 11.45 a snake of admirers had formed outside the display window that had been gilded with Golding. It coiled back down the pavement of the Broad toward the King's Arms, where young people in subfusc, their faces grey with study, fortified themselves for the last papers.

Golding himself was genial. He no doubt objected to being roused from his ruminations in Wiltshire, where he is completing his latest manuscript; but if there was resentment here, it was keeping itself to itself. Shortly after taking his seat opposite the cash desk, he was signed by a camera-firing policeman from Michigan. "Say, honey, look who's over there," said the husband, "George Bernard Shaw."

"Oh, yeah, the noo Poet Lor'lyt," the wife replied, with the zeal of a tourist stumbling on the ultimate monument. The general view was that Oxford had seen nothing like it since E.T. came to the BBC.

What a thing is a signing, a peculiarly comatose spectacle in which the man of letters, embarrassed by his fame, sits at a public desk while people who studied him for O-level file reverently past, too awed to speak. Silence all the way. Except for the Americans, that is: "Say, Mr Golding, can yer put the date in?"

"I think I can manage that. Where are we?"

"Seven, six, eighty-four. I guess."

"Why, yes. There you are."

"And the place, if yer could."

"Oh, yes. Em... Oxford."

"Oxford, yes."

"Gee, thanks."

Heath. He must have been suffering from ring-rust, not having signed since I suggested, Hatchards, circa 1969.

"No, that's wrong. I've never signed anything at Hatchards," he said. "Not even a cheque. I've signed books in Hamburg, and in Sweden, and Kent University, but that's about it."

You wouldn't have thought it. On Thursday he was running at about one signature per 12 seconds, which is a speed of 300 cph (copies per hour). That's not as good as Sir Geraint Evans, nor indeed as David Almond, who performs as an astonishing 600 cph. But Golding was not short-changing the customers; none of your brash capitals tailing into a blurred wave of lower-case, each character painstakingly wrought, just like some of the other writing he has been known to undertake.

It is a hazardous business, this laying the public persona on the line. Eric Sykes came a cropper the other day when only three people turned up, and Beryl Bainbridge, while at some provincial library, was asked whether she had brought her drum-kit. And so on. Apocryphal, the lot of them, no doubt. But fiction begets fiction, and why not?

"Yes, I do mind coming," said Golding. "It's the kind of thing that becomes obligatory and I'm getting a bit short-fused. The book is my prime job. I mean to say, if you're lecturing, you should be lecturing, shouldn't you?"

By 1pm the tide had begun to ebb, and Golding ("My signature is now approximating more and more to a series of circles") was looking like a jaded, but still terribly important, customs official, silently granting rights of passage to anxious travellers.

His new book, *The Paper Men* - it is self-concerned with the social exigencies of authorship - was going the best, with *Lord of the Flies* and *Darkness Visible* in second and third places. Now, for some reason, he was trading Irish verse with a customer, and writing "To W. B. Yeats" in paperback copy of *The Spire*.

And, at last, lunch, high in the rambling Blackwell's masonry, then back to his old college, Brasenose. "For a sleep, I hope," - while the third-year swots racked their younger memories in the schools building. "After dinner I'm talking to the literary society. They wanted a proper talk, but I'm just going to answer questions. Much easier that way."

Not so with Golding, ever a private man, more Beckett than



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TIME TO GO TO LAW

The Lancashire miners who took the NUM to court and were awarded an injunction yesterday have set an example which the other parties to this struggle have so far signally failed to emulate. Thirteen weeks into the strike, and who can say when it will end? Is it fair of the government, the NCB, British Steel, possibly even the CEBG, and all those other industrial enterprises deprived of coal or inhibited in their distribution of it, to go on fighting this battle to the last loyalist miner and his family?

Certainly the loyalist miner is aided by the long-suffering constabulary, but at least the policeman can recognise that they are adequately and additionally compensated for their work controlling pickets. That is not the case with the loyalist miner. If he wants to work he may have police protection afforded to him, and sometimes to his family. In the case of the Lancashire and Nottinghamshire plaintiffs they were also able to receive court support against attempts to abuse union discipline by intimidating them into taking strike action which was not supported by the rule book. But these protections are small stuff compared to the daily and future intimidation with which the loyalist miner has to cope to assert his right to work. Each day he has to run the gauntlet of a picket line, which the police may restrain from physically assaulting him but which for all that is engaged in criminal intimidation. To that must be added the menace of future victimisation in the pits which will not be policed by the courts or the

constabulary. And yet, in spite of this, each day more men, in ones or twos or threes or dozens - a total of 451 returnees, recorded in Derbyshire yesterday - seem to be dribbling back. In a war of attrition these single spies are as important as battalions, provided the trend can be maintained.

Now we have the spectacle of the five transport unions again being brought into the act. Their leaders have decided not to mind their own business but to instruct their members to align themselves with the striking miners and to blockade all coal and oil movements to power stations and steel works. Their members have so far not responded to previous appeals of this kind, but even though the leaders cannot deliver their men, the fact that they think they should be trying to broaden this dispute is too serious to be ignored.

One cannot and should not allow this proposal to be dismissed as the predictable background noise to the resumption of negotiations. It is clearly secondary action of the most unacceptable kind. It is not time that the courts were called in again? One can recognise that for tactical reasons to prevent unity in the NUM, it may have been thought prudent for the NCB to desist from cashing in on its injunction against the NUM, though had it done so it is hard to see how the NUM could have escaped a charge of contempt, and appropriate fines. Why should such caution now apply, in terms of the proposed secondary action, to the interests of

British Rail, British Steel, the Electricity Board or any other enterprise likely to suffer the inconvenience of this wider attempt by trade unionists to bully and coerce innocent people into siding with one section of the mine workers rather than the other?

If ever there were secondary action crying out to be identified in the courts, and to be prevented, this must be it. Faced with such threats one of these public bodies should be ready to go to court, seek an injunction, and if that is awarded, and then defied, report any breach so that the authority of the court is properly upheld even should that involve fining trade unions again and again and again until they recognise the error of their ways.

Last November at Warrington the NGA printing union learnt the hard way that coercive trade union power will not be allowed to triumph when set against the authority of the courts. That fully cost the union at least £650,000 and maybe more before all litigation is concluded. Perhaps the same lesson has to be learnt by other trade union leaders seeking to use their members as shock troops in battles which have nothing to do with them, with the punishment for defiance of the courts, if it occurs, measured not this time in tens of thousands but in hundreds of thousands. Only then might trade union leaders understand the point Mr Len Murray was putting to them, without any thanks, that there cannot be one law for the block-pole bullies, and one for the rest of us.

DANGEROUS REMEDIES

The death in Dublin last month of a thirty year old man fifteen minutes after he had been injected with a new heart drug in the course of its being tested for safety has rightly reawakened serious misgivings about the control of such tests, not only in the Irish Republic but also in Britain. Mr Niall Rush, the son of the Irish Ambassador in Luxembourg, was an unmarried art student who had volunteered to be tested with the drug and was apparently given medical tests before he was accepted for the testing programme.

In Britain, the testing of medical drugs is in three stages after laboratory work has been completed - animal testing, followed by testing on healthy human volunteers, and finally testing on hospital patients. A drug may not, however, be tested without a certificate issued by the DHSS, as required under the Medicines Act, which is not issued until appropriate data have been collected and the drug is adjudged sufficiently safe.

It is the second stage of testing, before the licence to use the drug on hospital patients is granted, that gives chief cause for concern. Most of the seven British and eight foreign research-based drug companies operating in Britain do their own drug testing and use their own employees for it. The companies are in consequence, well placed to know about them and their state of health, and to keep them under medical review thereafter. In all, some 2,000 such volunteers are used by the companies each year. This leaves a small proportion of drug-testing volunteers to be found by special

drug-testing agencies to which investigations are contracted out. These are well under ten per cent of the total of human volunteers.

The industry itself provides various safeguards for those who submit themselves as human guinea-pigs. After the action of the drug and the purpose of the experiment has been explained to volunteers, they are usually required to sign an industry-recommended contract. In theory at least, it is assumed that as they work in the industry, they have understood the explanation, and the contract they sign gives them automatic compensation in the event of injury or death without recourse to the courts. This does not, however, exclude court action if any individual wishes it.

Yet the essential protection of the volunteers depends not on such insurance arrangements but on the work of ethical committees which determine the safety and suitability of the drugs for testing on healthy volunteers. The guidelines on which these committees run were laid down in the 1970's by the Royal College of Physicians. However, these bodies can either be the drug company's own "in-house" committee or an external and fully independent committee. Although the proportion of companies using an in-house committee has been falling, it is still essentially a question for each firm itself whether or not an external committee should be used.

Obviously, therefore, the first reform needed is that reference to an external committee should be compulsory before a new drug

is used on healthy volunteers. The Medicines Commission has recently been concerned with both the formation and the constitution of ethical committees and has taken the view that standards of safety must not only be good but seen to be good. They have recommended that the Royal College of Physicians should appoint a committee of its own to review, strengthen and update the present recommendations, and such a committee is now in the process of being formed. It seems highly desirable that one of its firm conclusions should be that all ethical committees on drug testing should be independent of the drug firm whose trials they are supervising. This is particularly important in the case of agencies who are not using their own employees, and if necessary the government should legislate to provide this safeguard.

Two other precautions are needed. Volunteers in future should be drawn only from the industry itself and students (including medical students) should never be used. It is plainly wrong to recruit young people who may be drawn by poverty to submit to such tests for the sake of the money. (A drug testing agency was criticized some months ago for using students in tests which were then found possibly to have long-term carcinogenic effects.) Finally, it should be mandatory that volunteers are told that they have rights in law for compensation, as well as any additional rights they may acquire from the pharmaceutical industry.

MR MONDALE'S FIRST TASK

The Democratic Party of the United States has arrived ragged and tired at the end of a long series of primaries and caucuses that were supposed to produce an undisputed, popularly chosen candidate for the presidential election. Instead of one candidate they have two (or three if Mr Jesse Jackson is included). Instead of unity they have division. And their front runner, Mr Mondale, has been more bruised, challenged and financially depleted than is good for him or the party. Mr Reagan's speechwriters will remember the things that were said about Mr Mondale by members of his own party.

Nevertheless, the campaign, though not particularly edifying, has had some value. It has weeded out many of the weaker candidates, including some who looked strong at first, such as Senator Glenn. It has drawn new people into political activity, including a large number of blacks mobilised by Mr Jackson. It has tested the front runners and exposed, though scarcely clarified, some of the issues now facing the country. On balance it is not been quite as wasteful and destructive as it sometimes seemed.

Mr Mondale has emerged as a muddled slugger, tough, well-organized, firm under pressure and virtually certain to get the nomination. He has made few serious mistakes, except for

some confusion over the financing of his campaign. He has shown that he could be a safe though uninspiring president, capable of gathering competent people around him and dealing rationally with the world. He still has a slim chance of winning if Mr Reagan makes mistakes, if he can capture the black vote, and if he can capitalize on his sixteen per cent lead among women voters.

Meanwhile Senator Hart has surprised a lot of people with his string of victories culminating in California. He has shown that he can capture the imagination of many voters, particularly young professionals without strong party affiliations. Exposure has shown up flaws in his character and his organization, and he has alienated the unions and many party regulars, but if he plays his cards right he will be well placed for the 1988 election.

Much will depend on what he does between now and the party convention. If he decides to drop his candidacy and back Mr Mondale he will help unite the party against Mr Reagan and will thereby win the gratitude and support of party regulars whose help he will need in 1988. He is now under a lot of pressure to do this. On the other hand he might feel he was betraying the six million or so people who voted for him and the bright young enthusiasts who worked for him. He would also risk being associ-

ated with a humiliating defeat in the November election.

A compromise could be the most likely solution. He could remain nominally in the race but tone down his campaign and cease attacking Mr Mondale in the hope of using his power at the convention to influence the policy platform or maybe to bid for the vice-presidential nomination. To join Mr Mondale on the ticket, if the chance were offered, would be a gamble but on balance it would probably strengthen his chances for 1988 by bringing him back into the mainstream of the party.

A Mondale-Hart ticket could also be tempting for the party. The professionals know they need the young independents whom Senator Hart can mobilise; they also know that the polls show him to have more pulling power than Mr Mondale against Mr Reagan. Such a ticket would be weak in the South, which might rule it out, and there may be too much bitterness between the two men for them to work convincingly together. Yet in one way or another a semblance of party unity will have to be restored if there is to be any chance of an effective campaign. Mr Mondale must look much more presidential than he does now. If he cannot unite his party nobody will believe that he could unite the country as president.

Talk unsuitable for 'The Times'

From Mr Robert Jackson, MP for Warrington (Conservative) and MEP for Upper Thames (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, Like many others, I have noted with regret the spreading stain of philistine insularity in *The Times* leader columns, but its latest manifestation - your attack (June 7) on the idea of more and better modern European-language teaching in British schools - really takes one's breath away.

The Times may not like it, but it is a fact that 56 per cent of Britain's exports now go to Western Europe, whence come 61.5 per cent of our imports (and the ratio might be better if we spoke their languages as well as they do ours).

It is also a fact - again, however much *The Times* may regret it - that the better part of our future, political, social and cultural, as well as economic, lies in the increasingly close ties which bind us to our nearest neighbours in western Europe.

And yet the proportion of school children learning, say, French to levels has fallen from 12.4 per cent to 10.7 per cent over the past 10 years. Ministers intend to try to do something to remedy this perverse trend.

It is a pity, that in its current mood of aggressive nostalgia and xenophobic chauvinism, *The Times* cannot give them the support they deserve.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT JACKSON,
House of Commons,
June 7.

From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire and Wellingborough, (European Democrat (Conservative))

Monsieur, Quand j'étais Président de la Commission du Commerce Extérieur de la Grande Bretagne, on m'a raconté plusieurs exemples d'acheteurs qui ont refusé une réunion avec les vendeurs qui ne parlaient pas leur langue.

Frankly, old boy, you can take it from me that the foreigner is a lot less suspicious if you can explain to him in his own lingo how the gadget works.

Yours sincerely,
FRED CATHERWOOD
(Chairman, British Overseas Trade Board, 1975-79),
Shire Hall,
Castle Hill,
Cambridge,
June 7.

Scope in engineering

From Dr John Brown and Mr Derek H. Roberts

Sir, The letter in your issue of May 31 from Professor Heyman and his Cambridge engineering colleagues raises two issues - the recruitment of engineers from abroad and the shortage of training places for undergraduates - which are largely unrelated.

GEC, like other electronics companies, has recruited small numbers of well qualified scientists and engineers with special skills from countries such as Australia, principally to fill posts in high technology. Movement of such staff between countries is part of the process by which technology advances and is to be welcomed.

We often bewail the brain drain when UK talent moves abroad, should we not welcome an inward movement? Incidentally, the Cambridge Department of Engineering sensibly recognises the benefit of recruitment abroad when filling its senior posts.

On the second point, the shortage of training places for undergraduates, we share the concern expressed by Professor Heyman, but we refute the statement, as far as GEC is concerned, that we are limiting the short-term places for undergraduates so that training budgets are being cut.

During the current academic session, GEC is sponsoring 1,490 students on a variety of courses - most in engineering disciplines - in universities and polytechnics. For each sponsored student a programme of practical industry training and experience is provided.

In addition to sponsorship, GEC units offer vacation employment to other students and each year the total of sponsored students plus vacation students exceeds the number of graduate engineers we expect to recruit. In other words, we are contributing at least our share to the total training needs for engineering undergraduates.

A problem of recent origin is the introduction by universities such as Cambridge of mandatory training requirements. Cambridge, according to our most recent information, expects its students to complete a workshop training course of a rather traditional kind.

The nature of the work in electronics companies excludes any possibility of such a course since neither suitable equipment nor experienced staff are available. Further, such companies do believe that a course of this kind has little relevance for prospective electronic engineers.

Our suggestion to alleviate these problems is to establish direct and effective contact between industrial engineers and academics so that each may gain a better understanding of the others' problems and expectations.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BROWN,
DEREK ROBERTS,
The General Electric Company plc,
Hirst Research Centre,
East Lane,
Wembley,
Middlesex,
May 31.

Historicity and Christian orthodoxy

From Professor E. D. A. Hulmes and others

Sir, You have called the difference of opinion between Professor Jenkins and his critics "the clash between conflicting creeds". We wonder if it really amounts to this, on the basis of the evidence produced so far. It is important to know.

As Catholic Christians concerned about the implications of this kind of debate for increasing co-operation among the different churches, we invite Professor Jenkins to respond to the reasonable challenge presented to him by your Religious Affairs Correspondent (May 14). The challenge is by no means a new one, but the passage of time has not dulled its edge.

That there is a substantial and intellectually responsible case for building a Christian orthodoxy upon the Resurrection as an event in history is not in dispute. The question is whether a Christian orthodoxy can be constructed on a denial of the historicity of the Resurrection. There must come a point in the development of doctrine which represents an unacceptable departure into the unknown territory of heresy.

If the Dean of Durham (May 23) is correct in his contribution to the discussion that the differences between the professor and his critics are more apparent than real, any misunderstandings can be speedily removed by the Bishop-designate himself.

At the same time a problem remains. It is the problem of reconciling the traditional beliefs of Christians down the centuries to the present day with the possibility that all of them have been cruelly deceived.

Germany then and now

From Mr R. Görner

Sir, Stating the obvious is sometimes a sheer necessity. The author of the leader, "D-Day's absent actors" (June 4) gave a courageous example of this sort in his comment on this year's highly questionable (and in fact controversial) D-Day celebrations.

I would like to thank him for his balanced comment and especially for his remark that West Germany is by no means identical with Hitler's Germany. West Germany's contribution to a new Europe is deeply serious and constructive.

What harm would it have done to invite West German officials to these celebrations? Tradition is only meaningful if it develops itself within and not against time.

I think it is symbolic enough that the second elections to the European Parliament will coincide with the West Germans' "national" Memorial Day on June 17; this is the day on which the East Germans rose against the communist regime in 1953, the very day on which millions lost their lives and millions their freedom.

The vast majority in West Germany has learnt how to replace ideosyncratic nationalism by supra-national responsibility on behalf of humanity.

RÜDIGER GÖRNER,
5 Lyndhurst Gardens, NW3,
June 5.

From Mr Ronald Gray

Sir, Shame on *The Times* today (leader, June 4). You say that the millions of Soviet citizens who died, who were tortured, who were buried in ovens, who fought, who suffered under German invasion, have less of a case than the Germans who invaded them for being represented at the Normandy celebrations! What an obscene re-writing of history.

Kabul death sentence

From Mr John M. Charap and others

Sir, On May 23, 1984, Dr Mohammed Younis Akbari was sentenced to death in Afghanistan. The sentence has to be confirmed by the Presidium of the ruling Revolutionary Council, but Dr Akbari has no right of judicial appeal.

Dr Akbari, who was born in 1943 in the Panjshir, Afghanistan, was arrested in Kabul on April 27, 1983, and held incommunicado for almost a year by agents of the KHAD (security police) before being moved to prison, where he was permitted to correspond with his family.

On May 23, 1984, he was tried by a revolutionary court in Kabul on charges of membership of an illegal political organisation and of receiving money from the People's Republic of China in order to buy arms. While Dr Akbari was condemned to death, one other defendant was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Dr Akbari, who is married and has four children, was a Unesco scholar at Moscow University from 1965 to 1971, where he obtained a D.Phil (doctorate) in nuclear physics. Believed to be Afghanistan's only nuclear physicist, he joined the staff of Kabul University's physics department and then transferred to Jalalabad University's physics department in 1974. It appears that he was suspended from his post in 1979.

We are extremely concerned at the sentence passed on Dr Akbari and would ask that the Afghan Embassy urge Afghanistan's President, Babrak Karmal, and the Presidium in the strongest possible terms to consider clemency for Dr Akbari.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. CHARAP,
ALFRED DUBS,
SAM EDWARDS,
DAVID ENNALS,
HOME OF THE HIRSEL,
T. W. B. KIBBLE,
ELIZABETH M. WINTER,
Secretary,
AKBARI Clemency Campaign,
17 The Drive Mansions,
Fulham Road, SW6,
June 4.

Common language of architecture

From Mr Richard Rogers

Sir, Modern architecture is in danger of being obliterated by an indiscriminate wave of nostalgia.

There is a substantial difference between the architects and planners who have contributed to the erosion of our environment, and the work of great modernists such as Kahn, Aalto, Wright, Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe and, in England, Stirling, Foster and Lubetkin, whose architecture includes the use of a diverse range of materials and stylistic expressions.

The recognition of this difference is imperative if we are to identify the problem and propose a solution.

Artistic development has never stood still. Consensus alone has never produced a great work of art, though public understanding and involvement, together with enlightened patronage, has. This does not mean that the majority of the public dislike modern architecture. For example, more people visit the Centre Pompidou than the Louvre and Eiffel Tower combined.

The same outcry was heard when the architects of the Renaissance broke away from their medieval forebears and built great free-standing revolutionary buildings amongst the traditional continuous texture of the medieval city.

Today these buildings are considered masterpieces and it is exactly this wonderful juxtaposition reflecting different beliefs which enhances these cities today, for great art of different periods has a common language which bridges time.

A better understanding of history is essential, but uninformed criticism and the romanticising of the past are not the ways to build a better environment for today.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD ROGERS,
Richard Rogers & Partners Ltd,
49 Princes Place,
Holland Park, W11,
June 7.

From Mr Paul Jennings

Sir, If the Fine Art Commission's own chief (June 6)

Thinks that curves are "cosmetic", good grief!

He is writing off men

Like Sir Christopher Wren:

Do all architects share this belief?

Yours faithfully,
PAUL JENNINGS,
Hill House,
Rush Hill,
East Bergholt,
Near Colchester,
Essex,
June 7.

Access for disabled

From the Chairman and Secretary of the All-Party Disabling Group

Sir, Nicholas Timmins says (*The Times* May 22) that the All-Party Disabling Group have warned ministers that they will vote against the amendment to the building regulations on access for disabled people which they had hoped to lay.

The question of access has always been a crucial area of concern to disability organisations and the All-Party Group. The debate has been going on for well over a decade. The Disabled Persons Acts of 1980 and 1981 both require that access for the disabled should be taken into account in public buildings. But the requirements have proved to be unenforceable and it is now felt that the answer lies in an amendment to the building regulations.

It was hoped that this amendment would end the years of waiting for adequate provision to be made for disabled people. Sadly, it has not and there are a number of reasons as to why we will oppose the amendment should it be laid.

The debate hinges on the fact that the proposed amendment will make provision for access at the ground floor only. The reason for this, given by the Department of the Environment, is that they cannot produce regulations on access to all floors until they have a BS code of practice on means of escape.

Disability organisations do not accept that means of access should be dependent on means of escape. There is no precedent for this and they have always maintained that egress is a question of management, but access one of design.

The proposed amendment does not contradict any of the constructional requirements for egress and, unless it is applied to all floors, buildings will continue to be built with design features that prevent access to those floors.

The regulations would be a retrograde step based on an assumption that disabled people are not given access above the ground floor unless specific egress conditions are applied. The consequential implications are very obviously discriminatory.

Disability organisations feel they have little to lose by not accepting the regulations. Their acceptance would be yet another step in the history of compromise, delay and pussyfooting. This has proved fruitless in the past and they are now saying loud and clear that this must end.

Yours faithfully,
JACK ASHLEY, Chairman,
JOHN HANNAM, Secretary,
All-Party Disabling Group,
House of Commons,
May 22.

Jove's comforter

From Professor Walter Elkan

Sir, Does not the tape of Europa on the new 16p stamps seem a rather curious way to commemorate the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament?

Yours truly,
WALTER ELKAN,
98 Boundary Road, NW8,
June 6.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 8: The Queen, Patron of the South of England Agricultural Society, visited the South of England Show at Ardingly today.

The Queen drove to Eastgate and was received by the Society's Lord-Lieutenant, Mrs. Mary Donaldson, Duchess of Norfolk, and the Chairman of the Society (Mr. J. Green).

Her Majesty was then received at the Showground by the President of the Society (the Earl of Selborne) and toured the Show.

The Queen, President of the Hackney Horse Society, presented the award for the Hackney Pony Championship and viewed memorabilia of the Society.

Her Majesty later honoured the President of the South of England Agricultural Society with her presence at luncheon.

In the afternoon the Queen made a further tour of the Show and presented Long Service Awards and other trophies.

The Marchioness of Abernethy, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Wither, Mr. J. Green, followed by the Lord-Lieutenant, Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson and Major Pierre Lamontagne were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, presented new Colours to the 1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) at Howe Barracks, Canterbury today.

His Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Kent (Mr. Robin Leigh-Pemberton) and the Colonel of the Regiment (Major-General D. T. Crabtree).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major the Hon. Andrew Wigam, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips visited Royal Air Force College, Cranwell today where Her Royal Highness took The Queen's Royal Air Force Colours.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire (Mr. Henry Neville) and the Chief of the Air Staff (Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson).

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips was escorted to the day by the Air Officer Commanding and Commander, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (Air Vice Marshal R. Peirce), who was received with a Royal Salute, and inspected the Parade.

Her Royal Highness was later entertained at luncheon in the Officers Mess.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Richard

Carver Pole, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips this evening attended a Reception at Guildhall given by the Institute of London Underwriters to celebrate their Centenary, at which a new Atlantic 21 Lifeboat was presented to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson), and the Chairman of the Institute (Mr. D. Town).

Mrs. Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Earl of Caithness (Lord in Waiting), was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the arrival of the Governor-General of Belize and welcomed His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 8: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, in the morning opened the new St. Edmund's School, Examinations Department of the University of London.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 8: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, this morning at Kensington Palace received the Lord Warden of the Stannaries (the Lord Farnham).

His Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Australian Armoured Corps, received Colonel John Davies, Honorary Colonel the 17th/21st Hunter River Light Cavalry, and Mrs. Davies.

The Prince of Wales, President, the Prince's Trust, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, this evening attended a Rock Gala aid of the Trust at the Royal Albert Hall.

Mr. David Roycroft and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith were in attendance.

June 8: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, visited the 1st Battalion of the Regiment at Moone Barracks, Colchester, Essex, today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
June 8: The Duchess of Kent today reviewed the In-Pensioners at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea on Founder's Day.

Mrs. Alan Henderson was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh is 63 tomorrow.

A memorial service for Mr. Peter Wilson is to be held at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, W1, at noon on Wednesday, June 20.

Mr. M. H. Richardson and Miss J. F. Garfield Bennett

The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of the late Mr. M. Richardson and of Mrs. K. Richardson, of 4, Cleveland Road, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands and Joanna only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Garfield Bennett, of 6, Royal Crescent, St. Helier, Jersey.

Mr. A. D. Roberts and Miss L. M. Trace

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr. S. A. Marshall and Mrs. G. V. Griffiths, both of Cambridge and Lysbeth, daughter of the late Commander P. A. Trace, and of Mrs. A. F. Trace, of Holland Park, London.

Mr. J. Sharatt and Miss Z. Harrison

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Brian Sharatt, of Westbury, Canterbury and Zok, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Harrison, of Torquay, Devon.

Mr. S. C. Smallwood and Miss A. M. F. Munier-Williams

The engagement is announced between Stephen Conisby, younger son of the late Mr. E. C. Smallwood and of Mrs. A. F. Smallwood, of Haslemere, Surrey and Alison, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. Monier-Williams, of North Wingfield, Derbyshire.

Mr. A. J. W. Powers and Miss H. F. Friday

The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. R. Powers, of Highgate, London and Helen, elder daughter of the late Dr. C. O. M. Friday, and of Mrs. C. O. M. Friday, of Buckingham.

Marriages

Mr. N. P. J. Haanigan and Miss R. Tryggvadottir

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 26, in Reykjavik, between Mr. Nicholas Haanigan, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Haanigan, of London, SW1, and Miss R. Tryggvadottir, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigurjarnsson, of Reykjavik, Iceland.

Mr. Martin Whitlock was best man.

Mr. J. Oakes and Mrs. O. Bruce

The marriage took place quietly in Suffolk on June 1 between Mr. John Oakes and Mrs. Olivia Bruce.

Service luncheons

Skinner's Horse
The annual luncheon of the former British Officers of Skinner's Horse (1st Duke of York's Own Cavalry) Indian Army, and their ladies, was held yesterday at the Cavalry and Guards Club, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Gray presided and members present included Brigadier John Piley and Mr. Stanley Skinner, the present commander of the regiment.

King George's Own Central India Horse
The annual luncheon of the Central India Horse Dinner Club was held at Claridge's hotel yesterday. Brigadier C. T. Edward-Collins presided.

Lord Newall
Lord Newall was host at the annual reunion of the Indian Cavalry Officers Association held at the House of Lords yesterday.

Service reception
Lord Newall was host at the annual reunion of the Indian Cavalry Officers Association held at the House of Lords yesterday.

Science report
Ozone emerges as new peril

Ozone emerges as new peril

By Tony Samstag

The Swedes, who in 1972 first alerted the rest of the world to the menace of acid rain, have been turning their attention to a new and not dissimilar atmospheric peril: ozone. For some years scientists have feared that the introduction of certain substances into the atmosphere — particularly the halogenated hydrocarbons, or chloro-fluoro-carbons, used as spray propellants — could decrease the concentration of ozone in the stratosphere with a consequent increase in damaging ultraviolet radiation from sunlight.

Epidemics of skin cancers and severe climatic changes were two of the projected catastrophes that were thought likely to result from a decrease in ozone.

In the absence of any substantive evidence to support those theories, however, the same scientists are now pondering the destructive ef-

fects of increased ozone, only this time in the lower levels of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels creates ozone in much the same way as it contributes to acid rain, via the emission of oxides and volatile hydrocarbons. There is even a school of thought that considers that such exacerbates the effects of the other, as for example in the destruction of the German forests.

Locally high ozone concentrations are known to be corrosive and to damage buildings, crops and human health. The worst photochemical smogs are likely to produce the highest ozone readings, but Scandinavian studies have shown that climatic patterns tend to move concentrations of ozone from one country to another in much the same way as acidifying emissions.

Increased ozone levels in the troposphere are already thought to have raised the average temperature in the

Northern Hemisphere by 2°C. Were quantities of ozone to double, surface temperatures could rise by nearly 2°C. It is arguable that changes in ozone concentrations at different levels might compensate for each other: a decrease in the stratosphere complemented by an increase nearer ground level. Most scientists are sceptical, however, of such a neat solution.

Calls for controls on emissions of ozone, or emissions that might aggravate ozone formation, are remarkably similar to arguments that have become familiar in discussions of acid rain. It is just possible that control of either problem would carry with it the solution to the other.

Source: *Ambio*, a journal of the human environment, vol. 13, No. 2 published for Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences by Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW.

Muddle over Christian initiation

The church is in a muddle over Christian initiation, a term which includes baptism, and, in churches which practise it, confirmation.

Some churches insist that baptism was in the beginning, and should remain, a ceremony for believers. Others claim that in New Testament times whole families were baptised, and that in the case of an infant, the baptismal commitment can properly be made by others on the infant's behalf.

It is likely that in early times the baptism ceremony included, at least in some places, a laying on of hands, signifying the imparting of the Holy Spirit.

The Eastern Orthodox churches have kept intact the single ceremony of baptism, confirmation and first communion.

In the West, for reasons of history rather than of theology, confirmation became separated from baptism, and in the Middle Ages a ratification of baptismal vows was added to the second ceremony.

But awkward questions arise when the one event is separated from the other. If the Holy Spirit is given in baptism, what additional grace does the Spirit impart in confirmation? If baptism confers membership of the church, should confirmation be withheld until confirmation has taken place?

It was in an attempt to resolve these issues that baptism was one of the three subjects studied at Lima two years ago by theologians drawn from virtually all the churches, including the Roman Catholic and other churches not mem-

bers of the World Council of Churches. In their statement, "Baptism, Eucharist and Ministry", to which the churches are to respond by the end of the year, they say that if the divided churches are to achieve visible unity, a basic agreement on baptism is one essential prerequisite.

The statement does not resolve the question of believers' baptism versus infant baptism. It asserts that while infant baptism may have been practised in the apostolic church, baptism on profession of faith is the most clearly attested pattern.

But it seeks to narrow the gap by stressing that in such cases the baptised must grow in the understanding of faith; and it holds as examples to others those churches which regard believers' and infant baptism as equivalent alternatives for entry into the church. It calls for the avoidance of any practice which might be interpreted as "re-baptism". It also urges churches practicing infant baptism to guard against baptising indiscriminately.

The gift of the spirit in baptism may, the statement acknowledges, be signified by the laying of hands or in some other way. But churches which interpose a further rite between baptism and admission to communion should ponder whether they have fully appreciated the consequences of baptism; and baptismal vows should be reaffirmed not once only, as at confirmation, but on repeated occasions.

Each church, therefore, is

challenging to review its practice of initiation. But each is challenged first to examine its theology.

Baptism, the statement says, means participation in the life, death and resurrection of Jesus. It implies confession of sin and conversion of heart; and as a part of their baptismal experience, the baptised receive a new ethical orientation under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Through baptism, Christians are brought into union with Christ, with each other and with the church of every time and place. So baptism is a bond of unity. It has important implications for Christian unity, constituting a call to the churches to overcome their divisions and to manifest their fellowship. These divisions, moreover, are not to be understood only in denominational terms; wherever churches allow differences of sex, race or social status to divide the body of Christ, the genuine baptismal unity of the church is called into question and its witness seriously compromised.

But baptism, as a sign of the Kingdom of God and with a dynamic which embraces the whole of life, has implications also for social responsibility. These are spelt out in the section of the statement which deals with the Eucharist. Here it is said that every kind of injustice, racism, separation and lack of freedom is radically challenged when Christians share in the body and blood of Christ; and that Christians prove inconsistent if they are

not actively participating in the ongoing restoration of the world's situation and the human condition.

A re-examination of the theology of baptism implies, therefore, a re-examination of the nature of the baptismal commitment, and it is when it comes to social responsibility that the baptismal commitment of the British churches is at its vaguest and therefore its weakest.

In the American Episcopal Church candidates for baptism are asked whether they will "strive for justice, peace and dignity among all men"; there is no corresponding question in the baptismal rite of the Church of England's Alternative Service Book, beyond a general renunciation of evil, and the Revised Catechism, in its paragraphs of baptism, contains no reference to the world or to the Kingdom of God.

The churches are not yet in a position to decide collectively in favour of either believers' or infant baptism as the sole means of entry into the church. The accepting of both as equivalent alternatives represents the only way forward on which there is at present any chance that the churches might unite.

But eventually the question must be faced whether infant baptism can bear the full weight of the theology of baptism and the consequent nature of the baptismal commitment.

John Pilkington
Rector of Farlington, Portsmouth

OBITUARY

MICHAEL ELLIOTT Gift of extracting the best in others

Michael Meyer writes:

To work with Michael Elliott was to embark on a voyage of discovery, a humbling and intensely exciting experience as that driving imagination gradually illuminated unexplored landscape. Elliott combined technical mastery with a brilliant visual sense, the ability to penetrate to the heart of the most resistant text, and the gift of extracting the best from everyone he worked with.

Whether you were an actor, a writer or a stage hand, you knew he would get the best out of you and that neither of you would rest until he had done so. Yet all this was done with the gentleness and courtesy; he made you feel a partner, not a pawn, and that in a small way you were helping to make theatrical history.

Elliott's name is perhaps especially associated with his Ibsen productions, and he had much in common with that author; both possessed a rare combination of austerity, sensuousness, and strength of will and ability. His productions of *Brand*, *Peer Gynt*, *Ghosts* (on television), *When We Dead Awaken* and *The Lady from the Sea* will hardly be equalled.

Visual images from those productions, the memory of chained and tormented spirits seeking salvation, remain after 10 and even 25 years.

Yet one remembers equally his productions of the authors.

Sophocles, Shakespeare, Strindberg, Chekhov, Synge, Gorki and T. S. Eliot, and of Dostoevsky, George Eliot and Melville in adaptation. His genius was for tragedy, yet his *Is You Like It* in 1961 with the young Vanessa Redgrave was as unforgettable as his *Brand*.

If he had a fault as a director, it was that his intense truthfulness made him unwilling to paper the cracks in a flawed play, and this was perhaps why he directed comparatively little contemporary drama, though when a new play did take his fancy, such as *The Dresser*, he did it superbly. The theme of that play must have been close to his heart, for he too regarded himself as the servant of a series of demanding masters, the great dramatists.

For the last eight years of his life, Elliott was on a kidney machine, which in his case meant that he only really slept every second night. Few of his friends were allowed to know this; self-play was one of the things he despised most.

As a man, he had much in common with George Orwell. Both were more than usually tall, thin almost to the point of emaciation, plagued by persistent ill-health and cut off in their prime (Orwell at 46, Elliott at 53); both combined vision and a shining integrity with much warmth and humour lurking behind a veil of austerity.

MR RICHARD WELLESLEY

O. C. writes:

Richard Wellesley, MC, died at Buckland on April 27 aged 63.

He was the son of Lord George and Lady Wellesley and was born in America. He was the great, great grandson of the first Duke of Wellington. His wartime service was with the Gunners. He ended the war as major and won his MC in the North African campaign outside Tobruk.

He was High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1955 and a Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire until his death.

At the end of the war Dick inherited Buckland from his grandmother Lady Fitzgerald. He became his abiding interest. He set an example to others of the way in which a large estate should be administered in changing economic and social circumstances.

He was always concerned with technological progress, but

never forgot people and their contribution to all aspects of country life. His interest and support for all the village activities was continuous.

In 1956 he won a Nuffield Scholarship to study agricultural production methods in America. On his return he lectured widely, experimented with a system of zero grazing for a dairy herd and then became a leading practitioner of intensive arable cropping which many people copied. He was a great conservationist and increasingly devoted his time to forestry and the cultivation of wildlife habitat. His balanced and sensible approach to land use set an example to his friends and neighbours.

He is greatly missed by a wide circle of friends, by his four children and by his wife, Jill.

DR KUO CHENG WU

Dr Kuo Cheng Wu, who was prominent for some years in Nationalist Chinese politics under General Chiang Kai-shek and was Governor of Taiwan after the Communist victory on the mainland, died at Savannah, Georgia, on June 6. He was 80.

Wu was born in China and educated in the United States, obtaining a doctorate in political science at Princeton University in 1926. He returned to China and became mayor of Hankow from 1932 until the Japanese captured the city in 1938.

He then moved to Chungking.

Major-General W. D. E. Brown, CB, CBE, DSO, who died on June 2 at the age of 70, was Deputy Master-General of the Ordnance from 1966 to 1969. He was Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery from 1970 to 1978.

Mr Walter Holroyd Lee, GC, who died on May 24 in Barnsey was a minor poet who won the Edward Medal, later transferred to George Cross, on November 11, 1947, at Wombwell main colliery, Sheffield. He worked for two hours at great risk to himself to save life after a roof fall at the pit.

EARL HOWE
Jacques Loste writes:

Earl Howe's death came as a shock to all those who hoped to know him and like him in France.

May I add to your obituary that in June 1931, driving an Alfa Romeo with captain H. R. S. Birkin as team mate he won the 24 Heures du Mans, covering 3017 kilometres.

Never before had the 3000 km mark been attained. Earl Howe was rightly considered the "prototype" of gentlemen drivers.

Sir John MacLeod, who died on June 3 at the age of 71, was a National Liberal MP for Ross and Cromarty from 1945 to 1964.

Latest wills
Mr Robert Thomas Lambton, of Scarborough, hotelier and art collector, brother of Charles Lambton the actor, left estate valued at £1,403,616 net.

Evelyn Lawrence, of Worthing, left £279,637 net. She left all her property for charitable purposes to be decided by her executor.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):
Nicholson, Mr Arthur Wilfred, of Axminster, £298,203.
Kewenau, Mr Christopher, £178,166.
Stannard, Mr Gilbert Arthur, of Ishtar, Northampton, £227,347.

Lady Adair, wife of Major-General Sir Allan Adair, GCVO, CB, DSO, MC, died on May 26 at the age of 86.

ST PAUL'S, WIMBORNE, Dorsetshire, has been presented with a new altar cloth by the Rev. J. H. D. Smith, Rector, who has also presented the church with a new altar cloth.

ST SIMON'S, WIMBORNE, Dorsetshire, has been presented with a new altar cloth by the Rev. J. H. D. Smith, Rector, who has also presented the church with a new altar cloth.

ST ANDREW'S, WIMBORNE, Dorsetshire, has been presented with a new altar cloth by the Rev. J. H. D. Smith, Rector, who has also presented the church with a new altar cloth.

ST GEORGE'S, WIMBORNE, Dorsetshire, has been presented with a new altar cloth by the Rev. J. H. D. Smith, Rector, who has also presented the church with a new altar cloth.

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9-15 JUNE 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Spas were once seen as effective sources of salvation by those who were seeking an antidote to gluttony. Their popularity waned but, as Alan Hamilton reports, the medical establishment has become less sceptical and vigorous efforts are being made to restore them to health

Lucky dips



Taking the waters: The lure of Leamington. From left, the newly built pump rooms in 1863, a statue in the promenade, a public point for spa water, tea-time in the modern restaurant, and exercise in the pool under the supervision of the physiotherapist

The fountain in the pump room was dry, on account of some impending rearrangement of the plumbing, so the superintendent physiotherapist obligingly dispatched an assistant to an unprepossessing tap on the pavement outside to fill a plastic bottle with Leamington Spa water.

"Try it if you must," she ventured warily, "though I assure you you won't like it." This proved entirely correct, indeed a cautious understatement. The absence of bouquet and relative clarity deceive you into thinking that what you are about to swallow is, at worst, tasteless. Not so Leamington Spa water has all the delicacy and subtle refinement of dilute sea water, and chemical analysis confirms that that is just about what it is.

We have, on the whole, outgrown the castor-oil age when we believed that, if it was nasty, it must be good for you. "A mild laxative, at best," said the physiotherapist. The quacks and charlatans who first established the spas, and Beau Nash and his ilk who subsequently dignified them with elegant architecture and high-class whores, knew well enough how to prey on the people's desire (in the days before the F-Plan Diet) for a purge to cleanse them of the wages of gluttony.

Frankly, the waters of most of our spas are more likely to be beneficial if, instead of being drunk, they are sat in. Miss Golland, the physiotherapist, led me behind the pump-room through tiled and marbled halls, past crisp-finished couches, hoses for Vichy douches, pools, showers, and a redundant Turkish bath now serving as the masseurs' mess-room, to a row of steaming, bubbling, iron cauldrons each containing a lobster-hued human just coming to the boil.

"Vortex baths," she explained. Smart people now install them in their bathrooms and call them jacuzzis.

Tell it not in Bath, but for some treatments they use ordinary tap water, the spa water furs up the pipes. "They have been using tap spa water for 200 years. Who are we to say that it does not have curative properties of its own?" Miss Golland is no quack, but a pukka paramedic with many letters after her name.

There have, at various times, been at least 100 spas in Britain. Now there are only 11 and it is significant that the British Spas Federation, founded by a group of eminent medical men in the 1920s when a spa cure consisted of being wrapped in towels soaked in cold Malvern water and made to run up and down a hill, has recently roused itself from moribundity as a tourist promotion body.

It was the withdrawal of National Health Service patronage that finished most of them off in their traditional therapeutic roles. A hospital in Buxton still has spa water piped into its hydrotherapy department, but Leamington is the only remaining spa to offer NHS treatment in its original pump-room, with 60,000 individual treatments carried out every year.



Taking the waters: The lure of Leamington. From left, the newly built pump rooms in 1863, a statue in the promenade, a public point for spa water, tea-time in the modern restaurant, and exercise in the pool under the supervision of the physiotherapist

Sufferers from all manner of locomotor disabilities, whether the arthritis and rheumatism of old age, or the lingering after-effects of road accidents, find their aches soothed by the warmth and buoyancy of water. The best of all, they used to say, were the brine baths of Droitwich - the saltiest water west of the Dead Sea - where vast ladies once bobbed on their backs like basking hippos while a waiter floated a tea-tray towards them, unsinkable on water that was 28 per cent saline.

Droitwich baths closed in 1973, but are soon to rise again, rebuilt as part of a 36-bed private hospital funded by Grand Metropolitan Hotels. The local authority is angling for a slice of the action, well aware that a Dead Sea within half-an-hour of Birmingham is the sort of thing that will pack in the novelty-seeking day trippers.

Bath is moving the same way, with a consortium that includes the proprietors of Champneys health farm at Tring, building a health club as part of a development around one of the city's spa baths, confident that the scare of the amoeba in the Bath water has been forgotten. A new and purer well has been drilled.

Tourists are drawn by the left-over shadow of gentility

Harrogate still has its Turkish baths, grand for steaming the dirt out of the pores but as useless for losing weight as their latterday equivalent, the sauna. Llandrindod Wells has worked hard to refurbish its Victorian atmosphere, and now serves its selection of saline, chalybeate and sulphur waters in a smart saloon from real ale-style handpumps. Tunbridge Wells has plans for a £1m health and leisure centre, and Malvern has Schweppes, an arts festival, and an ancient couplet:

"The Malvern water, says Dr Ken Jennings, town clerk of

Is famed for containing just nothing at all."

Stratpeffer, near Dingwall, where the sparkling Highland air will bring more glow of health than the waters from its tiny pump room, has faded somewhat since the days when the Stratpeffer Spa Express ran through from Euston; the travel brochures are reduced to describing the tartan stair-carpet in the hotel. Cheltenham has spies, schoolgirls and gorgeous buildings to help it live down the epitaph on a Gloucestershire tombstone:

*"Here lies I and my three daughters,
Died from drinking the Cheltenham waters.
If we had stuck to Epsom salts,
We shouldn't be lying in these cold vaults."*

Britain's leading spa enthusiasts are Lord and Lady Spencer, who donate some of the royalties from their books to preserving the wrought iron-work on the balconied villas of Cheltenham and Leamington. Mr Ken Jennings, town clerk of

Droitwich and secretary of the British Spas Federation, admits that - these days - the tourist attraction of spas is in their left-over shadow of gentility.

But they could have a future, if money is spent to uplift such facilities as are left from the starkly medicinal to that fine balance between preventive medicine and narcissism known as the health farm. Miss Golland would like to throw her Leamington pump room doors open to all comers, offering a menu of invigorating treatments, in the manner of continental spas. A bit of money, she admits, would have to be spent on the place first, to attract a population that is not only growing steadily more elderly, but is increasingly conscious about its health.

In the meantime, however, the best antidote to the noxious aftertaste of Leamington Spa water involves nipping 200 yards down the street to the Regent Hotel, and sinking a large whisky and Malvern.

Foreign waters, page 14



Taking the waters: The lure of Leamington. From left, the newly built pump rooms in 1863, a statue in the promenade, a public point for spa water, tea-time in the modern restaurant, and exercise in the pool under the supervision of the physiotherapist

According to reliable sources...

"We guarantee you perfect health; you will have no more shattered nerves. We guarantee you to lose five pounds with only one bath, but what we extract from you is only the poison in the body, as our bodies are nearly all water. Our object is to remove all the poisoning from the body and get one in a perfect condition - and the figure to the correct weight. We guarantee to do all we promise in this advertisement."

That was in a Sunday newspaper in September, 1933. The promising premises were in Palace Gate, Kensington, and the treatments on offer included: "Foam Baths, Vichy Baths, Scotch Douche Baths, Electric Baths, Brine Baths, Aeration Baths, Radiant Heat, and all forms of gymnastics to get the body perfectly supple."

Fifty years later, few people would believe a word of it. In the 1930s, the Ministry of Health, as it was then, ran a scheme in which patients could "take the waters" in Britain's spas in the off-season months for fourpence or fivepence a week. But as medical knowledge and healthy scepticism expanded, the credibility of spa waters has ebbed. Today those waters, studied from a scientific point of view, are considered - well, murky.

Surprisingly, however, spas and their associated mud baths and treatments are currently being favourably reappraised. In a remarkable report, published quietly in April, a working group of the World Health Organisation recommends a much more searching evaluation of their therapeutic values.

Balneotherapy - the term used in the report to describe all spa water and mud treatments - "should be considered as an alternative to some forms of medicine", it said. "It may not only be an alternative to high technology medicine, and particularly to certain drug therapies, but could contribute to a reduction in hospital costs in certain specific conditions, such as cardiovascular disease and locomotor disorders."

Deterioration associated with such disorders as rheumatoid conditions and degenerative diseases "seems to be delayed by the use of balneotherapy".

The report admitted that research on the therapeutic values of balneotherapy is inadequate and that much more research is required. It recommended that evaluative studies should be set up.

Dr Glyn Thomas of Asbridge, Somerset, rapporteur to the WHO group which presented the report, says: "Balneotherapy may well have an effective role to play in the maintenance of health, in the reduction of certain disabilities in later life, and even in the prevention of ill health."

Medical experts, however, are reluctant to give spa treatments more than polite attention.

from the Dolomites, is said to be rich in radioactivity, vegetal and animal organisms, and is "matured" in vast, malodorous containers.

"It is clear that there has been a revival of balneotherapy in several European countries", the WHO group report noted. "Yet in the United Kingdom, it does not come under the National Health Service as a form of treatment." And as hospitals close or restrict their services and health authorities struggle with slashed budgets, it seems unlikely that the NHS will embrace it in the foreseeable future. Spas are going to remain a private choice.

Thomson Prentice

Marie Lloyd

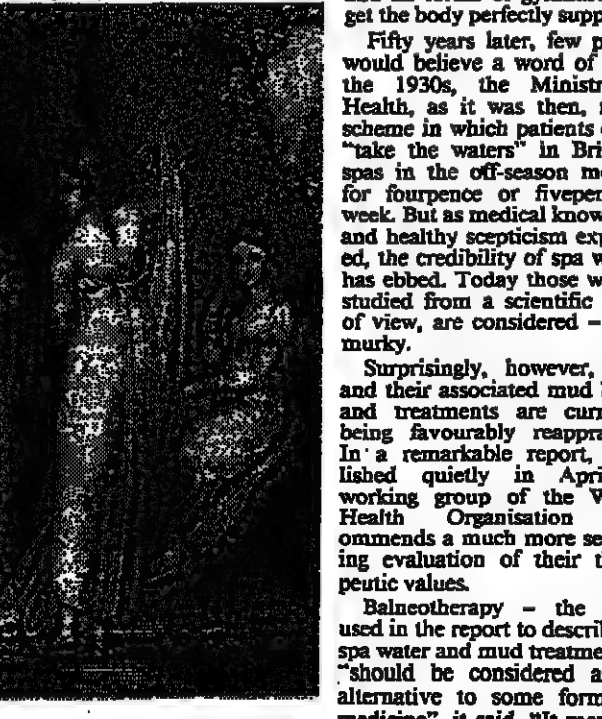
In our music hall feature of May 19 the picture said to be of Marie Lloyd was of another artist, Marie Loftus.



Booyant spirits: A devotee floats in the renowned water at Droitwich, the elegant Beau Nash, and bathing at Bath, 1807



Booyant spirits: A devotee floats in the renowned water at Droitwich, the elegant Beau Nash, and bathing at Bath, 1807



Booyant spirits: A devotee floats in the renowned water at Droitwich, the elegant Beau Nash, and bathing at Bath, 1807

SPA GUIDE

BATH: Spa water was withdrawn by the city council after a health scare but should be available again in the Pump Room, next year. The council is collaborating with a private consortium on a new international spa. Roman Baths, one of the finest Roman remains in Britain. Bath Abbey, started 1489; magnificent eighteenth-century architecture in local honey-coloured stone. Arts festival, May-June (0225 81111).

BUXTON: Spa water can be quaffed from a drinking fountain at the side of the former pump room, now the Micarium, and is used for hydrotherapy at the Royal Devonshire Hospital. Town largely created by the Duke of Devonshire in the early nineteenth century. Annual festival of opera, plays, concerts and revues, July-August (0298 2081).

CHELTEMPHAM: Spa water from the well under the Pittville Pump Room, just outside the town centre, and also available at the Town Hall. No hydrotherapy. Regency architecture and outstanding parks and gardens. International music festival, July; cricket festival, August; literature festival, October (0242 521621).

DROITWICH: Visitors do not drink the waters, as at other spa towns, but obtain their therapy by floating in the famous Droitwich brine: the brine baths are due to re-open next year after a gap of ten years. Open-air bathing in brine diluted to the strength of sea water at Droitwich Lido. Chateau Impney (1876), now a hotel and conference centre, with French gardens (0805 775155).

HARROGATE: Sulphur spa water can be tasted in the Royal Pump Museum, in the basement of which is the original well head. No hydrotherapy. In the Royal Baths Assembly Rooms are traditional Turkish baths, dating from 1897, and open to the public seven days a week. Prize winning floral displays and the Stray, a 200-acre horseshoe of lawns, Great Yorkshire Show, July; Harrogate Festival, August; Northern Antiques Fair, September (0423 68051).

LEAMINGTON SPA: The Pump Room, with its Tuscan colonnade, opened in 1814: it offers free spa water, while at the rear 60,000 treatments take place each year. Italianate lodges, Greek Doric porches and Regency facades; Jephson Gardens with lake, fountains, flowers, rare shrubs and trees (0526 27072).

LLANDRINDOD WELLS: The mid-nineteenth-century Pump Room has recently been restored and visitors can once more take the waters while outside there is a free chalybeate spring. No hydrotherapy. Attractive 14-acre lake, with boating and fishing nautiles from the town centre. Victorian Festival, September (0597 2600).

MALVERN: Malvern Water has been bottled and sold since 1822 and the town became a bustling health resort during the Victorian era with the importation of hydrotherapy techniques from Europe. There are still several springs and wells to visit. Priory Church, with fine early stained glass, and the rolling hills that inspired Edward Elgar. Malvern Festival, May-June; Three Counties Agricultural Show, June (06945 68266).

STRATPEFFER: Spa water is available from the pink sandstone Pump Room of this small town in the Scottish Highlands which was laid out as a Victorian village by Anne, Duchess of Sutherland. A centre for touring the Highlands. Victorian Week, June (0463 232034).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Mrs Bilyard, the official dipper, dispenses the iron-rich spa water in the Pantries on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and all day Saturday and Sunday. No hydrotherapy. The Pantries, dating from the 1630s, is the country's oldest covered shopping precinct; exceptional baroque plasterwork in the Church of King Charles the Martyr; Regency and Victorian buildings. Festival June-July (0892 26121).

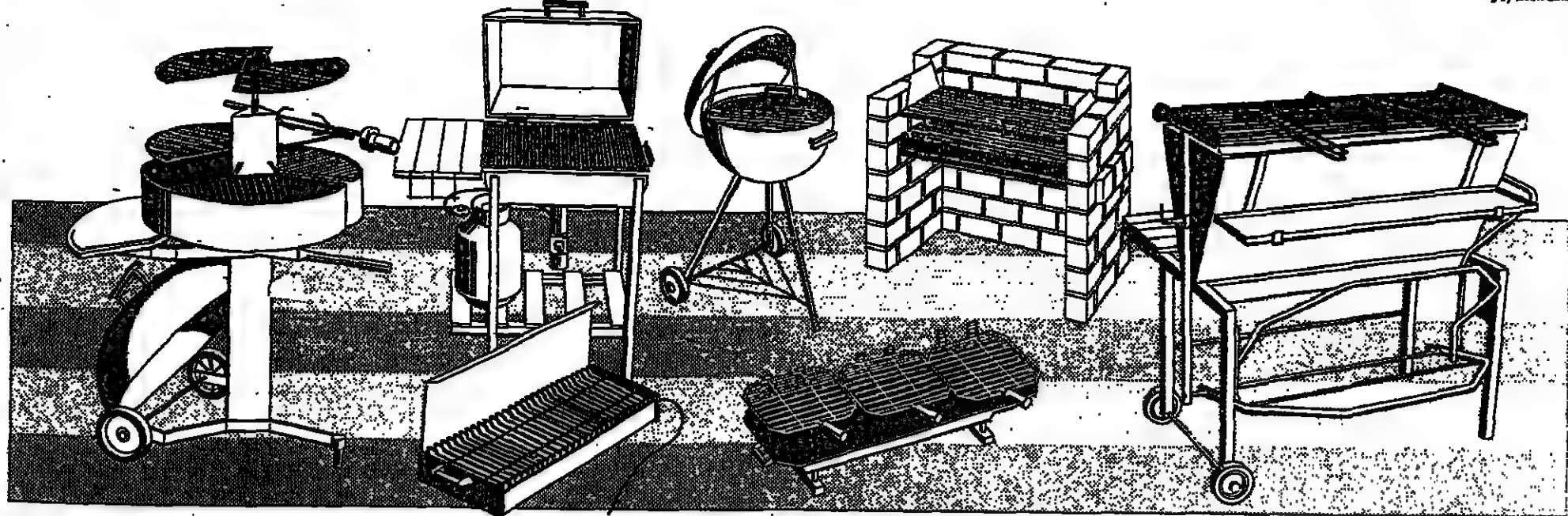
WOODHALL SPA: Mineral water was discovered by accident when a shaft was sunk for coal early in the nineteenth century but the waters are no longer available and hydrotherapy treatment has also finished. Pleasant Lincolnshire town, with a strong Victorian flavour, noted for its golf course. Agricultural show, spring bank holiday (0526 52448).

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VALUES

The burning issues facing Britain's summer chefs

Drawing by Geoff Sims



A barbecue is not so much a way of cooking, more a state of mind. To the uninitiated, there is no other reason why an otherwise sane cook should abandon a well-equipped, weatherproof kitchen and take on the role of a pyromaniac boy scout, producing burned but still raw food much in the manner of Iron Age man.

The errors of this attitude were made clear to me this week by Jim Marks, doyen of British barbecuing, whose comprehensive book on the subject, *Barbecues* (Penguin £1.95), has just been updated and reissued in response to a sudden barbecue boom.

Good weather at Easter and the promise of more to come may be responsible for early sales this year (one manufacturer told me he needed publicity "like a hole in the head"). So if you're thinking of buying a barbecue, now is the time to shop around.

Even if it rains all summer, barbecue enthusiasts will be undeterred. According to Jim Marks it is still a "good pig" to watch the undaunted cook wrestling with a chop under an umbrella while you are tapping his cartons of Australian red wine on the draught-proof side of his sliding patio doors.

When I started barbecuing 15 years ago it was all very dependent on the weather," he says. "Sales really took off during the hot summers of 1975 and 1976, but it wasn't until the Queen's jubilee celebrations and the royal wedding, when lots of people had barbecues, that the marvellous atmosphere created helped to emphasize the fun element. Since then they have become popular as big fund-raising events as well as small family parties."

"It is a universal and classless activity that everyone can enjoy at any age. It may be male-dominated, but women who want to share the chores should be encouraged to become a cult with men."

Certainly most of the advertising is angled at men, showing them as triumphant, triumphantly ruling the embers with long-handled tongs, and 73 per cent of decisions to buy a barbecue are made by men. There is also clearly something macho about braving the elements, for research shows that a third of all barbecue owners get the home fires burning two or three times a week most of the year and 10 per cent of them are still sending up smoke signals in the depths of winter.

Sales of barbecues have grown since 1975 from 40,000 to 400,000 a year. This year they are expected to top 500,000. Most people start with the basic hibachi - not a brand name but the Japanese name for a fire-bowl. They are simple charcoal containers with lift-off grill plates and come in single,

Eating out in style (back row from left): Living Flair modular barbecue built up from three separate sections at £14.95, £32.95 and £34.95 at Sainsbury Homebase stores, Zenith's Junior Gas Gourmet with wooden serving shelf and mobile cart to stow the gas bottle and accessories has a grill area 29 1/2 x 13 1/2 x 19 1/2 in, £139 at double and triple sizes from about £28.

Woolworths have an inexpensive starter hibachi in pressed steel - a double version of the triple one illustrated - consisting of a shallow firebowl, removable ash can and prongs. The grill area is 10 1/2 x 7 in and the grids can be adjusted to three heights. The set comes with a three-piece tool set, lighting blocks and a one kilo bag of charcoal at £9.95 at all branches of Woolworths and Woolco.

The next step is usually an open brazier on a stand with a cooking area of 16 in to 36 in, or a hooded barbecue, which helps to prevent the wind cooling the food and swirling the smoke over the guests and provides a support for a spit. Prices are about £30 to £50.

Kettle barbecues with hinged or lift-off lids to prevent flare-ups and to reflect the heat evenly on to the food are the most popular form of barbecue in America and they are beginning to sell well in this country. There are versions at around £60, but the more useful ones are between £100 and £170. It is possible to cook almost anything in a kettle, which has an adjustable air-vent in the top half. A 22 1/2 in diameter size will take a 20 lb turkey with a few vegetables.

In America, where in the summer to eat is to barbecue, the top selling name is Weber, who incorporate all the most sophisticated vents and cooking controls into their round, charcoal-burning kettles. They even have an easy, one-touch cleaning system which dis-

John Lewis and branches. Wheeled kettle barbecue by Leisuretek comes in various sizes and qualities - the 22 1/2 in grill version shown includes wooden serving board (see above), £99.95 at Sainsbury Homebase. DIY Build-In barbecue kit by Leisuretek includes charcoal brazier, side panels and grill (see bricks), £14.99

preparation. It fits both sizes of kettle and costs £24.95. The disadvantage of being bitten by the barbecue bug is that there is always something bigger and better and more sophisticated to supplant your existing model. But the newest idea in barbecuing allows you to start small and build up to a full grilling, baking and spit-roasting system without having to throw

away a single component. The modular barbecue is a British idea, made by Living Flair, and is already selling to countries where barbecuing is an established form of entertaining. You can start with a basic fire-bowl - a third of a circle - for picnic use at about £15. Then a second bowl and a wheeled base can be added for a further £32.95 and the final

at Sainsbury Homebase (windshield, chrome-plated handles and rotary spit also available). Cook-Out oblong barbecue has an adjustable fire damper on the deep trough, a foot-operated grill elevator and flip-over grills to turn all the food at once - one of the twin grills can be used alone for small quantities - by Living Flair £99.95 at major Tesco superstores and garden centres. Foreground: Redding 2kw electric barbecue has a dual height grill and lid which acts as a wind shield, 75 x 11 1/2 x 5 1/2 in (approx), £89.95; triple hibachi £17.50, by Odell at the Gas Log Fire Emporium, 141 George Street, London W1. All are British barbecues.

only 2 per cent of the market here, but are very popular in North America, use lava instead of charcoal and have the advantage of being easy to light and control - no need to struggle for hours to get the thing going or resort in desperation to gnawing through semi-raw meat if you haven't allowed enough time. It is the only one I have ever used or would ever use, but then I believe camping should be done in a theatre. The new Redding electric barbecue by Odell also uses lava and comes with 30 ft of cable. It has a variable control and takes about 10 minutes to heat up.

Some cooks swear that the taste is different when you grill over lava, but there is no reason why it should be, as the flavour comes from the fat dripping on to the embers, not from the charcoal itself, an odourless fuel which imparts no flavour. However, using domestic power for outdoor cooking is too much like going camping with a colour television, and real enthusiasts will have none of it. For those who insist on charcoal, the Barbecue Association advises that the cheapest is not necessarily the best buy. Cheap charcoal may be difficult to light and will not burn long. Lump charcoal, the association advises, will ignite in 15 to 20 minutes and will burn adequately for 45 to 50 minutes in an average barbecue and up to two hours in a deep-trough variety. Briquettes take 30 minutes to ignite fully but can burn at cooking temperature for two and a half hours.

The most important accessory for any barbecue cook is a

pair of long-handled tongs, an oven gauntlet and some kebabs skewers. Reusable plastic picnic plates are worth buying if you propose to barbecue regularly - Boots have plain red and white plates at £1.75 for three, and Tesco have similar ones at £1.49 for three. But as the whole point of eating outside is to avoid as many domestic chores as possible - including the washing up, disposable paper plates are a sensible alternative and come in attractive enough designs these days not to disgrace the cook.

For wine or beer there is a new range of unbreakable clear plastic goblets by Guzzini at £1.75 each from Harrods. For hot drinks I would choose plastic mugs. Most plastic knives and forks are useless for chops and steaks, but Boots Cookshops have a Penicware four-piece plastic cutlery set which includes a knife with a stainless-steel blade, sturdy enough for most barbecue fare, £1.15.

Large branches of Boots also sell a variety of charcoal and lighting aids - Odell lighting paste at £1.50, 200 ml, Living Flair lighting fluid £1.70, 1 litre, self-lighting charcoal at £1.65 - and a good range of well-priced accessories.

These include a five-piece luxury tool set with long wood handles at £5.99, a rotisserie at £1.99, spit rot and forks £1.99, spit rotator £2.99 and burger/sausage broiler £2.25.

For evening parties they have sets of three terracotta pot candles at £2.99, and three plain candle flares at £1.99 both by Odell.

Some barbecues can be partially dismantled, but if space is at a premium you will need something to cover your barbecue as it will go rusty unless protected by weather-proof sheeting. Even with permanent brick structures - there is a simple kit by Beefeater which includes hearth, side panels and grill for £14.99 - you need to remove the metal sections.

Advice on building and siting a DIY barbecue is given in Jim Marks's book, which covers all aspects of choosing and using and includes a chapter of recipes ranging from seafood kebabs to Woganburgers (Terry Wogan is an accomplished barbecue enthusiast).

There are also two booklets which offer some very basic advice. They are *Barbecuing for Beginners*, 40p from the Barbecue Association, 60 Claremont Road, Surbiton, Surrey (01 390 2023); and *Have a Barbecue with British Meat*, which includes a few hints and a recipe or two for savoury butters and sauces and is available for a s.a.c. from Meat Promotion Executive (Barbecues), 5 St John's Square, London EC1N 4DE.

Gas barbecues, which have

Art for living

Some of the prettiest decorated furniture available is by Robert and Colleen Bery, who have a range of designs which they will paint on to tables, screens, chests and mirrors. Colours can be chosen to tone with individual furnishings and a range of their work can be seen at 8 Rosehill Road, London SW18 - please telephone first for an appointment (01-874 5542). The showtimes are 10.30-12.30 and 2-5 pm. Prices start from £250.

Sorting grapes in France, 01875

Sorting grapes in France, 01875

SHOPFRONT

Not all the stones are polished. Some necklaces are interspersed with rough ruby crystals, which are naturally hexagonal and are simply drilled and threaded next to pearls, gold beads and labradorite, a smoky grey stone with opalescent tints shimmering inside. An 8 in mixed necklace is £210. A 14 in all-labradorite costs £190.

For immediate wear there is Australian Jasper in summary pale cream or cream marbled with pink. The necklaces are set with a medallion which has a natural landscape marking in the stone, £170. If you would prefer something to match a particular outfit, Beatrix Gimpel will design a necklace to order in whatever stones and whatever length you wish. She can be contacted at Henry Gimpel, 80-90 Hatton Garden, London EC1 (01-831 7769).

Blooms in Bath

A two-day festival to attract both budding and flourishing flower arrangers is to be held in Bath on June 28 and 29. It is the first international event to be staged by the World Association of Flower Arrangers, formed three years ago. There will be competitions and displays by 17 countries in the Assembly Rooms and the Guildhall.

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DRINK

Hail to the king of the whites

Lovers of red wine will probably argue for ever about the respective merits of Bordeaux and Burgundy or whether the Cabernet Sauvignon really is a finer grape than the Pinot Noir. Thankfully, the white-wine world manages to avoid this sort of tedious vinous dispute; the majestic Chardonnay is its unrivalled king. Although Germans would argue that their Rhine Riesling is the classic white wine grape, even they would have to admit that while all sorts of wine-producing countries produce first class Chardonnay, very few outside Germany produce perfect dry Rieslings.

One reason for the Chardonnay's world-wide superiority over other white grapes is its forgiving nature. It may not be quite as flexible as the Cabernet Sauvignon, which must be the most tolerant grape of all, being able to transfer itself effortlessly to all sorts of winemakers, climates and soils. Nevertheless, the noble Pinot Chardonnay (to give this grape its full title) is fairly adaptable.

Besides being the grape behind such great wines as white burgundy (including chablis) and champagne, it has flourished in California and the Pacific North West, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, and Spain and in a less impressive way in Lebanon, Chile, Argentina, South Africa and even parts of Eastern Europe.

The Chardonnay is happiest in a chalky soil; when young its wines have a lean, clean-cut, chalky elegance (perhaps per-

EATING OUT

Scouse seaweed for starters

With the International Garden Festival now in full bloom in Liverpool, we look at a variety of local venues which offer sustenance to the hungry visitor.



Whatever anyone may think of the long-term usefulness of a garden festival to strife-torn Liverpool, there can be no doubt that transforming a recently derelict site to an exotic riverside park is a staggering achievement. Even a cursory, hour-long stroll across the landscaped hills and gardens reveals many impressive scenes and delightful amusements. So it may seem churlish to report on restaurants outside the garden site, but the festival's catering, apart from the restaurant of the specially built Whitbread pub, The Britannia Inn, is largely self-service or takeaway. It is bright and breezy, but rather functional.

For more considered eating, visitors are best advised to adjourn to Lark Lane, a quiet, prettily-preserved "village" style street just five minutes' walk from the St Michael's entrance to the festival. The street boasts several restaurants from Chinese to Mexican, but the two which took my eye seemed to offer a good balance between informal refuelling and stylish dining.

Keith's is a cosy, pleasantly furnished wine bar offering an above-average buffet and a couple of distinctive, home-cooked hot dishes. A lentil and tomato soup or vegetarian pâté might sound like frugal leftovers from Gandalf's garden, but here they were both well-prepared and served in generous portions; and together with an equally impressive fish pie, they formed a splendid, cheap lunch for around £3. Alternatives might include snails in garlic-butter, sweet-and-sour pork with rice or mussels marinere.

The blackboard wine-list seemed well-balanced, but apart from a solitary Beaujolais, there were no half-bottles. Home-baked cakes, good coffee and an unstudied Bohemian atmosphere (it comes naturally in Liverpool) complete the picture. Slightly more varied (and expensive) lunches are available in Lark Lane's spily-named L'Alouette Restaurant, which occupies an attractive corner

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outstanding main dish - *shir hua* king prawns (deep fried in an egg-white batter, £4.60). The highly-rated fried meat dumplings have to be ordered in advance.

Stan Hey

Keith's Wine Bar, 105 Lark Lane, Liverpool 17 (051 728 7688). Open: daily, noon-3pm and 5pm-11pm. L'Alouette, 2 Lark Lane, Liverpool 17 (051 727 2142). Open: Tues-Sat noon-3pm and 7.15pm-11pm. Yuet Ben, 1-3 Upper Duke Street, Liverpool 1 (051 709 5772). Open: daily, noon-2.30pm and 6pm-11pm.

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CHESS

Hastings, saved by a whisker

The financial sponsorship of the Hastings International Chess Tournament by Advanced Consumer Electronics last year was of a brief, one-year duration; but fortunately there will be no gap in the series of tournaments.

It is a great relief to learn that the Hastings and St Leonards Corporation will fill the gap for next year's event, the sixteenth in the series in which all the world champions, from Wilhelm Steinitz to Anatoly Karpov, have taken part. All that is, save Bobby Fischer, who stopped playing the day he won the title.

It is almost unthinkable that the Hastings events should cease: the loss to world chess and to British chess in particular would be indeed severe. Hastings has become known throughout the civilized world as the historic home of chess and it is impossible to over-estimate the number of great young British players whose imagination has been stirred by the example and spirit of the chess played there.

However, the corporation can furnish only the bare minimum of finance and what is still wanted is a sponsor able and willing to devote something like £20,000 to the congress.

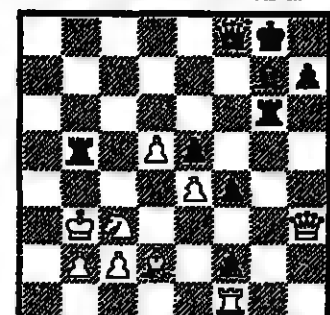
supplement this with, say, £10,000 pounds and we could hope to see the participation of Karpov, the present world champion, or of his possible successor, Kasparov.

Karpov, by the way, after winning first prize in the recent Phillips and Drew event, went on to give a simultaneous display against the best British juniors at Westgate School in Sussex in which he won nine, drew eight and lost three games, results that bear witness to the strength of British junior chess.

Neil Carr, the British under-21 champion, won the best game prize (given by Lloyds Bank and judged by Karpov himself) for the following brilliant game in the simultaneous display.

White: A. Karpov. Black: N. Carr. Pirc Defence.

1 P-K4 N-K3 2 P-Q4 N-K3 3 N-K3 P-K4 4 B-N5 B-N5 5 B-N5 B-N5 6 B-N5 B-N5 7 B-N5 B-N5 8 B-N5 B-N5 9 B-N5 B-N5 10 B-N5 B-N5 11 B-N5 B-N5 12 B-N5 B-N5 13 B-N5 B-N5 14 B-N5 B-N5 15 B-N5 B-N5 16 B-N5 B-N5 17 B-N5 B-N5 18 B-N5 B-N5 19 B-N5 B-N5 20 B-N5 B-N5 21 B-N5 B-N5 22 B-N5 B-N5 23 B-N5 B-N5 24 B-N5 B-N5 25 B-N5 B-N5 26 B-N5 B-N5 27 B-N5 B-N5 28 B-N5 B-N5 29 B-N5 B-N5 30 B-N5 B-N5 31 B-N5 B-N5 32 B-N5 B-N5 33 B-N5 B-N5 34 B-N5 B-N5 35 B-N5 B-N5 36 B-N5 B-N5 37 B-N5 B-N5 38 B-N5 B-N5 39 B-N5 B-N5 40 B-N5 B-N5 41 B-N5 B-N5 42 B-N5 B-N5 43 B-N5 B-N5 44 B-N5 B-N5 45 B-N5 B-N5 46 B-N5 B-N5 47 B-N5 B-N5 48 B-N5 B-N5 49 B-N5 B-N5 50 B-N5 B-N5 51 B-N5 B-N5 52 B-N5 B-N5 53 B-N5 B-N5 54 B-N5 B-N5 55 B-N5 B-N5 56 B-N5 B-N5 57 B-N5 B-N5 58 B-N5 B-N5 59 B-N5 B-N5 60 B-N5 B-N5 61 B-N5 B-N5 62 B-N5 B-N5 63 B-N5 B-N5 64 B-N5 B-N5 65 B-N5 B-N5 66 B-N5 B-N5 67 B-N5 B-N5 68 B-N5 B-N5 69 B-N5 B-N5 70 B-N5 B-N5 71 B-N5 B-N5 72 B-N5 B-N5 73 B-N5 B-N5 74 B-N5 B-N5 75 B-N5 B-N5 76 B-N5 B-N5 77 B-N5 B-N5 78 B-N5 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All this has been most skillfully played by Black; if now 37 N-N6 ch, 38 K-N1, 39 K-N1, 40 K-N1, 41 K-N1, 42 K-N1, 43 K-N1, 44 K-N1, 45 K-N1, 46 K-N1, 47 K-N1, 48 K-N1, 49 K-N1, 50 K-N1, 51 K-N1, 52 K-N1, 53 K-N1, 54 K-N1, 55 K-N1, 56 K-N1, 57 K-N1, 58 K-N1, 59 K-N1, 60 K-N1, 61 K-N1, 62 K-N1, 63 K-N1, 64 K-N1, 65 K-N1, 66 K-N1, 67 K-N1, 68 K-N1, 69 K-N1, 70 K-N1, 71 K-N1, 72 K-N1, 73 K-N1, 74 K-N1, 75 K-N1, 76 K-N1, 77 K-N1, 78 K-N1, 79 K-N1, 80 K-N1, 81 K-N1, 82 K-N1, 83 K-N1, 84 K-N1, 85 K-N1, 86 K-N1, 87 K-N1, 88 K-N1, 89 K-N1, 90 K-N1, 91 K-N1, 92 K-N1, 93 K-N1, 94 K-N1, 95 K-N1, 96 K-N1, 97 K-N1, 98 K-N1, 99 K-N1, 100 K-N1, 101 K-N1, 102 K-N1, 103 K-N1, 104 K-N1, 105 K-N1, 106 K-N1, 107 K-N1, 108 K-N1, 109 K-N1, 110 K-N1, 111 K-N1, 112 K-N1, 113 K-N1, 114 K-N1, 115 K-N1, 116 K-N1, 117 K-N1, 118 K-N1, 119 K-N1, 120 K-N1, 121 K-N1, 122 K-N1, 123 K-N1, 124 K-N1, 125 K-N1, 126 K-N1, 127 K-N1, 128 K-N1, 129 K-N1, 130 K-N1, 131 K-N1, 132 K-N1, 133 K-N1, 134 K-N1, 135 K-N1, 136 K-N1, 137 K-N1, 138 K-N1, 139 K-N1, 140 K-N1, 141 K-N1, 142 K-N1, 143 K-N1, 144 K-N1, 145 K-N1, 146 K-N1, 147 K-N1, 148 K-N1, 149 K-N1, 150 K-N1, 151 K-N1, 152 K-N1, 153 K-N1, 154 K-N1, 155 K-N1, 156 K-N1, 157 K-N1, 158 K-N1, 159 K-N1, 160 K-N1, 161 K-N1, 162 K-N1, 163 K-N1, 164 K-N1, 165 K-N1, 166 K-N1, 167 K-N1, 168 K-N1, 169 K-N1, 170 K-N1, 171 K-N1, 172 K-N1, 173 K-N1, 174 K-N1, 175 K-N1, 176 K-N1, 177 K-N1, 178 K-N1, 179 K-N1, 180 K-N1, 181 K-N1, 182 K-N1, 183 K-N1, 184 K-N1, 185 K-N1, 186 K-N1, 187 K-N1, 188 K-N1, 189 K-N1, 190 K-N1, 191 K-N1, 192 K-N1, 193 K-N1, 194 K-N1, 195 K-N1, 196 K-N1, 197 K-N1, 198 K-N1, 199 K-N1, 200 K-N1, 201 K-N1, 202 K-N1, 203 K-N1, 204 K-N1, 205 K-N1, 206 K-N1, 207 K-N1, 208 K-N1, 209 K-N1, 210 K-N1, 211 K-N1, 212 K-N1, 213 K-N1, 214 K-N1, 215 K-N1, 216 K-N1, 217 K-N1, 218 K-N1, 219 K-N1, 220 K-N1, 221 K-N1, 222 K-N1, 223 K-N1, 224 K-N1, 225 K-N1, 22

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Information remains Panel's priority

The latest report of the City's Panel on Takeovers and Mergers is a reminder of just how far the conduct of takeover bids on the Stock Exchange has improved to the benefit of the general run of shareholders under the panel's growing authority since the lawless days of the sixties.

There are always new wrinkles. On this occasion, the panel, under its chairman, Sir Jasper Hollom, points out the resurgence of last-minute leaks, which so often lead to a surge in share prices in the two days before a bid or merger is announced. Indeed, it has often been the reporting of share price movements, such as in the case of Trafalgar and P & O, that has forced bids and bid talks out into the open.

Public information is the friend of the shareholder who does not expect to ring up his stockbroker hourly or while away the time in City bars. The panel is now suggesting that any sudden rise of 10 per cent or more in a share price should require an announcement, if only that talks are taking place that may or may not lead to a bid. This is a helpful guideline for companies and advisers whose immediate instincts during such talks naturally lie with discretion and delicacy.

As the system matures, however, there is always the danger of it becoming more legalistic and losing the principle of ensuring that more people receive more information before they make decisions. So many details and practice notes have crept onto the now unwieldy takeover rulebook over the years that the panel has been busy redrafting the whole thing to make it simpler and more geared to underlying principles than the increasingly obscure letter of the by-law.

Yet there are signs of legalism creeping in, not least in the panel's accounts which show mounting spending on legal advice, contributing to a 25 per cent rise in costs to £807,000 last year.

Yesterday for instance, Yule Catto and its advisers, Henry Ansbacher, were reprimanded for disclosing a profit forecast by the hunted Donald Macpherson group, which had been given in confidence and which the Macpherson board had decided not to publish. That is bad form but not obviously harmful to shareholders' knowledge.

In another context, the panel report stresses its concern over personal interviews that appear in the press during takeover battles.

Couple this with the recommendation for early announcements on bid talks and you are moving towards something like the conduct of takeover battles by professionals in the artificial manner of the courtroom, where jurors often have to work out for themselves what has really been going on behind the scenes. This would not be in the interests of shareholders, who need to know as much as possible of the true background, the embarrassing boardroom squabbles and the real motives of participants if they are to make the most efficient and profitable decisions. It is not helpful to achieve equality of information by restricting information.

Disappointment ahead for bullion backers

Over the last four years gold has rarely failed to disappoint its supporters. The euphoria experienced when the peak of \$850 an ounce was reached in 1980 owed much more to oxygen deprivation than to sound judgment. Since then, gold has been a poor investment, except for those fortunate or shrewd enough to turn short-term changes to advantage. Over the last 12 months of so, when the price has stubbornly refused to break decisively above \$400, many investors have lost money.

But the preachers of America's bullion

belt have held out and the feeling is creeping back into the market that this gloomy period is drawing to a close. Money supply figures on both sides of the Atlantic suggest to gold bugs that inflation will accelerate. The American current account deficit, running at about \$100 billion this year, is deemed bad for the dollar. Political crises, notably the Gulf war and the implication for oil supplies, and prices, and the deep freeze into which Soviet-American relations have been plunged are held to favour gold.

Investors should not be too gung-ho. A rise from, say, \$400 to \$450 an ounce is quite conceivable, especially if you believe the chartists' trails. But such a market is for the professionals. Individuals tend to buy too much too late, as the remaining stale bulls in the current market will testify. The chances of a roaring bull market resembling the good old days of 1980 are slim indeed.

The chief reason is simply interest rates and the overpowering attraction of dollar instruments. Gold has been a bad investment while dollar interest rates offer a real yield of five points. Gulf investors, for example, rather than buy gold recently have moved into dollars. Whatever the economic arguments about American policy, this position shows every sign of persisting. Over and over again it has proved unwise to gamble on a "relaxation" of Federal Reserve strategy.

Given that, the current account deficit will not undermine the dollar for some time. And even if it eventually does, gold is not the automatic beneficiary. A dollar depreciation means the appreciation of the yen, or the Deutschmark or the Swiss franc or even sterling, if yields in these currencies, and perhaps still in dollars, are sufficiently attractive, money will flow into them. Gulf war or no Gulf war.

The underlying fact is that the structure of the gold market has changed. The price of bullion depends at the margin on a relatively small number of big investors taking a view on several hundred tonnes of gold out of the 1,000 or 1,200 tonnes which come on to the market each year. But since the historic price adjustment which occurred in the late 1970s those investors have become more hard-headed about gold's merits. Perhaps that is why, despite the fears in the Gulf, no significant break in the price above \$400 an ounce has yet materialized. Yesterday, indeed, gold fell by \$6 to \$386.

Leutwiler ends a surprising reign

Yesterday's announcement that Herr Fritz Leutwiler will retire as head of the Swiss central bank and hence automatically as chairman of the Bank for International Settlements in Basle at the end of the year will end a surprising reign for the archetypal central banker at the head of what has become the central bankers' bank.

Herr Leutwiler brought the iron caution and financial rectitude of a Swiss banker to the job. Yet under the pressures of the international debt crisis he has found himself handing out what seemed unprecedented largesse as the BIS found itself putting up a whole series of bridging loans for, among others, Mexico, Brazil and Yugoslavia.

At one extreme, Herr Leutwiler proved his Swiss banker's credentials by urging debtor countries to hand over oil wells and assets to cut the debt mountain in the Victorian manner. At the other, he found himself effectively urging more reflationary action on the likes of Mrs Thatcher so that the rich countries could act as buyers of last resort for the debtor countries' goods. These remedies may be questioned. But the summeaters in London this weekend might have one less headache if they had heeded Herr Leutwiler's warnings.

Ernst and Whinney will settle £850,000 Hedderwick claim

By William Kay, City Editor

Ernst and Whinney, one of Britain's biggest accountancy firms, yesterday agreed to pay £850,000 to the liquidator of the stockbroking firm of Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar, which defaulted in April 1981 owing £1m.

As a result, said the liquidator, Mr Martin Fidler, "the court hearing due to begin on June 18, 1984, will not now take place." This was to have heard a claim for £1.8m by Mr Fidler, alleging negligence on the part of Ernst and Whinney.

Even though the settlement is for less than half the amount claimed, it is a surprising concession by Ernst and Whinney, who were auditors to Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar for the purposes of examining Hedderwick's return to the Stock Exchange, part of the regular monitoring system.

The allegation of negligence related to Ernst and Whinney's

apparent failure to spot malpractice in the broking firm's gilt-edged securities department.

In 1981, Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar was due to merge with the broking firm then known as Quilter Hilton Goodison, headed by Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange.

However, only hours before the merger was formally due to take place, Touche Ross, the investigating accountants acting on behalf of Quilter Hilton Goodison, uncovered problems in "transactions carried out by clients of Hedderwick, especially during the past two weeks."

Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar was advised to cease trading at 3pm on April 10, 1981, half an hour before the time set for the merger. At 5.45, the firm was liquidated. It was recognized



Sir Nicholas took on Hedderwick clients.

that, had the merger gone through, the Stock Exchange chairman's firm could have been dragged down too. Nevertheless, Quilter Hilton Goodison did take over the bulk of Hedderwick's private clients, including a unit trust called the Wickmoor Fund. Last

year Quilter Goodison, as it is now known, agreed to pay £150,000 to Mr Fidler to reflect the benefit of this extra business.

Another £175,000 was received from Farrington Siead, a Manchester licensed dealer. This and other payments mean that the liquidator has collected more than enough to settle the firm's debts.

Hedderwick's 22 partners were at one stage suspended from trading on the Stock Exchange and had to sell £400,000 of personal assets to meet the debts. Much of the Ernst and Whinney money will go to repay the partners. The auditors are also making a contribution to costs under yesterday's agreement.

That may not be the end of the matter, Mr Fidler has been in discussion with National Westminster, Hedderwick's bank, over interest payments amounting to £250,000 which may be recoverable.

US bond dealers dismissed

By Michael Prest

Marsh & McLennan, the world's biggest insurance broker, has dismissed eight executives after uncovering losses of \$180m (£19m) from unauthorized bond trading.

The company's treasurer and its chief bond dealer are among those dismissed, Mr John M. Regan, Marsh's chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting in New York yesterday.

Marsh bought the British insurance broking group, C. T. Bowring, for £250m four years ago. Other insurance companies and brokers have experienced difficult times since then - Alexander & Alexander, an-

other American group, found itself embroiled in the problems at Lloyd's of London after buying Alexander Howden, another British broker - but Marsh appeared to weather the storm comparatively easily.

Then came the April revelation that Marsh had suffered heavy losses from unauthorized bond dealings, and shares tumbled to \$40. (They were trading in New York at \$40 1/2 yesterday.) The losses turned last year's first quarter net profit of \$36.4m into a net loss of \$28m this year.

Mr Regan confirmed that the unauthorized dealings had been

in the group's corporate and fiduciary portfolios. Company rules had specified that long-term bonds should not be bought for investment purposes and that the investment management group should not run financed positions, he said.

It appears, however, that the group had breached these and New York State regulations to improve their cash-management performance. Losses incurred on "when issued" bonds - agreeing to accept bonds before they are issued - had been concealed by false reporting and by borrowing bonds.

Etam priced at £50m for flotation

By Philip Robinson

Etam, the 108-store women's wear retailing chain, is coming to the stock market with a £50m price tag. At the offer price, five of the 10 directors will become millionaires overnight.

County Bank and Simon & Coates, the stockbroker, are selling just over 13 million shares, a quarter of the issued capital, at 45p each. The company is making no profit or dividend forecast.

During the past four years the group has gone from a £3.1m loss to a £6.3m profit. Sales during the same period have jumped from £14.9m to almost £48m, a 2.5p total dividend was paid last year.

After a period of unexciting trading in the 1970s, the company was revamped with improved merchandise aimed at the 20 to 25 age range.

The company says results for the early part of the present financial year are running ahead of the same time last year.

Etam's chairman, Mr Alan Howard, is senior partner of Howard Kennedy, the company's principal solicitors. The managing director is Mr Rodney East, an accountant who joined the company in 1979.

ITO wants redundancy costs shared

By Philip Robinson

International Thomson Organisation is in talks with other newspaper owners to share redundancy costs after the closure of its Manchester plant in three years.

Thomson's Withy Grove plant employs 1,800 people to print the northern editions of the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Daily Telegraph* and the *News of the World*.

It has given notice to the proprietors that printing will cease at Withy Grove on December 31 next year. More time is being sought, particularly by Mirror Group Newspapers, while it finds other premises.

Mr Clive Thornton, chairman of MGN, says the search for his printing site in Manchester is progressing well. The *Daily Telegraph* announced this week that it is seeking planning permission for a plant on a seven-acre site on the Trafford Park Estate, Manchester.

Shared redundancy costs are part of present talks to keep Withy Grove open until June 1987.

Mr George Dunn, managing director of Withy Grove, said last night: "I have been told by International Thomson to give our customers as much elbow room as possible allowing the maximum time to get these plants going. There are discussions about redundancy costs. We have made no money at all on this plant for the past 14 years."

Thomson hopes that many Withy Grove printers will be taken on by the new plants. Redundancy will be paid to those who are not.

When Thomson made 364 redundant last year, terms were a month for every year of service.

Bae shares up on hope of Thorn deal next week

By Our City Staff

Senior executives of Thorn EMI are this weekend studying information given them by British Aerospace on Thursday, to see if it merits any improvement in the planned terms of a merger between the two companies.

Thorn EMI is believed to have proposed a share exchange valuing British Aerospace at £550m, or 425p a share. Yesterday on the stock market, British Aerospace shares rose 10p to 390p on hopes that a deal may be struck next week.

"No new meeting is planned yet," said a spokesman for British Aerospace. "They - Thorn EMI - have gone away to assess our proposals. The managements of both sides are staying flexible so that they are able to move as required."

Parallel talks have been taking place between British Aerospace and GEC over a rival merger plan. GEC has a "cash mountain" of £1.5 billion, giving it ample firepower if it came to a showdown against the smaller Thorn EMI resources.

Ad agency issue flops

For the second time in a week a new issue has flopped. This time it is the advertising agency Lowe Howard Spink Campbell-Ewald, famous for the ads claiming that Heineken lager "refreshes the parts that other beers cannot reach."

Only 1,257,924 shares were applied for by the public, 36 per cent of the 3,492,280 on offer. As a result, no one will pay more than the minimum tender price of 185p, though some commentators urged investors to offer as much as 200p.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1068.6 down 3.4; high: 1072.8; low: 1062.3; FT Index: 831.4 down 1.8; FT Gilt: 78.90 up 0.16; FT All Share: 106.22 down 1.03; New York Dow Jones Average: (yesterday) 1127.69 down 4.74; Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,350.33 up 34.83; Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 964.21 up 2.07.

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.3940 down 25pts; Index 79.5 down 0.1; DM 2.8885 up 0.0030; FF 11.5875 down 0.0025; Yen 323.

Dollar 130.5 up 0.3; DM 2.8885 up 0.0030; NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.3925; Dollar DM 2.8925; INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.584250; SDR £0.748089

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rate 9.9%; Finance houses base rate 9%; Discount market base rate fixed 8%; 3 month interbank 9 1/8 - 9 1/4;

Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 11 1/2 - 11 3/4; 3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 3/4; 3 month FF 13 1/2 - 13 3/4;

US rates: Bank prime rate 12.50; Fed funds 10 1/2;

Treasury long bond 9 1/8 - 9 1/4; ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average

reference rate for interest period May 2, to June 5, 1984 inclusive: 8.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am \$387.10 up \$388.00; close \$386.25-\$386.75 (£277.25-277.75); New York (latest): \$387.05

Kruggerand (per ounce): \$389.59 (£286.75-286.75); Sovereigns (new): \$81.92 (£52.25-52.25); Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Brierley raises TKM stake

Mr Ron Brierley, the New Zealand businessman controlling IEP Securities, has increased his stake in Tozer Kemsley & Milbourn, the car sales group, to 15.84 per cent and plans to attend the annual meeting on July 11.

At that time, Sir Montague Pritchard, TKM chairman, hopes to tell shareholders that a capital reconstruction has been agreed with the bankers. The banks gave broad approval of a further 12 months support a week ago.

● Sound Diffusion, the communications to catering equipment rental group, has increased pre-tax profits for the year to £3.6m. December 31, 1983, to £3.6m. Turnover increased from £9m to £12.9m. The dividend of 0.348p is up from 0.29p in 1984. *Tempus* page 22.

● DEF CORPORATION, which is staging an unwanted £230m takeover bid for Booker McConnell, announced yesterday that it owns 6,930,000 shares, about 5.5 per cent of the company.

● JAMES CAPOLOGO, president of Ford Europe, has withdrawn his resignation after a rift with Mr Robert Lutz, executive vice-president of the groups international car business over company policy.

US envoy backs Hongkong's future

From Jonathan Clare, Hongkong

The senior US diplomat in Hongkong yesterday reaffirmed America's confidence in the future of the colony in world trade.

Mr Burton Levin, the Consul-General, said the new Exchange Square building, at HK\$8,000m (£763m) the most expensive development project in Asia, was a commitment to the future.

He said in a message to Sir

Edward Youde, the Governor, who "topped out" the building yesterday: "I am sure Exchange Square will become a symbol of Hongkong in years to come and of the continued prosperity the territory will enjoy."

The Consul-General's support came only a day after he had made the first official US statement on Hongkong's future after 1977, which supported the

colony's continuing role in world finance.

Hongkong is the world's largest financial centre after London and New York, and the second biggest market for US investment after Japan.

Office rents in Hongkong have fallen by between 30 per cent and 45 per cent in the last two years but local property agents and analysts believe the collapse has stopped.

Outlook unsettled as sales reach saturation

Garden market loses its bloom

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

This weekend, with sunny weather forecast, should see garden centres and garden equipment shops thronged as the £296m industry reaches the peak of its selling season, which runs from just before Easter to the end of this month.

But even though there are more than 16 million gardens in Britain needing power aids, especially lawnmowers, as well as tools, greenhouses, sheds and those latest fashionable items, the barbecues and garden furniture, the market is stagnating. And profit margins of manufacturers are poor to non-existent.

This emerges from a survey by Key Note Publications which reports that some companies are expecting volume to fall by

2 per cent a year over the next few years.

For companies that can survive, the longer-term prospects are brighter. This is partly because of expectations of increased leisure and additional spending power, but also because of a higher proportion of older people, who will spend more time gardening.

A financial analysis by Key Note, taking in some 1983 results, showed only three companies in profit during three years. Margins, measured by the ratio of profits to sales, were narrow and at best running to around 3 per cent although in 1983 Birmid Quinlan, the lawnmower manufacturer, managed 4.9 per cent.

Lawnmowers account for 37

per cent of the market, far the largest single sector, with hand tools taking 14 per cent and other power tools like hedge trimmers 10 per cent. Greenhouses and garden furniture each account for an estimated 10 per cent.

Lawnmower sales, hitherto a growth market, now appear to be stagnating as market saturation has probably been reached.

Key Note estimates 1983 volume market shares as Qualcast 30 per cent, Flymo 32 per cent and Black & Decker 20 per cent.

Garden Equipment, second edition: Key Note Publications, 26-42 Banner Street, London EC1R 4QE. £6.00.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Ferguson Lacey bids for Lincroft

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey yesterday launched the first takeover of his business comeback. John Finlan, the building group where his Amadeus group of Bermuda has a 20 per cent interest, is bidding for control of Lincroft Kilgour, the clothing group.

But Mr Ferguson Lacey, whose former quoted vehicle NCC Energy hit trouble two years ago, is not planning to buy his way into the textile trade.

Instead he wants to use Lincroft as a cash raising rights issue. His offer is entirely in shares. He has, in exchange for Finlan shares, already captured 23.78 per cent of Lincroft by buying the stake held by Drayton Consolidated, closely related to the Midland Bank.

He then intends to offer 25 Finlan shares for every 41 Lincroft units. The Ferguson Lacey arrival spurred the clothing group's shares 13p to 119p.

Mr Ferguson Lacey says the object of the deal is to raise cash for Finlan's building and developing business. Lincroft has a cash and investments pile worth about £3m.

The existing clothing business will be stripped out and sold - probably to the existing management.

All that could prevent this audacious move in the still largely untested Ferguson Lacey comeback is the attitude of the Lincroft board which is headed by Mr Anthony Holland.

Whether he is willing to accept this blatant display of asset stripping remains to be seen.

Plessey fell 2p to 216p despite a firm "buy" recommendation from Grieson Grant, the stockbroker.

But Amersham International recovered an early fall to stay at 223p after stockbrokers de Zoete and Bevan forecast a 19 per cent profits advance to £13.3m when the company reports on Monday.

However de Zoete is not enamoured with the shares. They "are unlikely to show

USM dealings in shares of the Global Group, a six-year-old meat exporter and importer, are due to start next Thursday. Stockbroker Schavieren & Co has placed 750,000 shares at 67p, pricing the company at £2.7m. After the placing the directors, Mr Eric Epsom, Mr Bob Mollison and Mr Peter Wellard will hold 78 per cent of the capital.

much progress in the near term", it says.

Delyn, the packaging group, gained 6p to 108p after investment consultants John Carrington (and associates) disclosed its shareholding at 21.9 per cent.

Elsewhere in the equity market it was a day of mixed fortunes as prices opened steady, but quickly lost ground only to recover in late trade. The jobbers attempts at leading the

market lower failed and the first sign of a few cheap buyers had them on the run.

The FT index opened 1.8 lower before drifting a further 5 points. After lunch sentiment took a turn for the better as the miner's agreed to meet with the NCB next week and this enabled the FT index to register a net 1.8 down at 831.4. The FT-SE 100 put up a similar performance closing 3.4 down at 1068.6 having been 8.4 down earlier in the day.

Among the leaders, Bechem attracted support rising 7p to 340p ahead of figures next week. Analysts estimates range from £280m to £290m compared with £231m last year. The shares are also said to have achieved a chart breakout which has also attracted support. Metal Box, also reporting next week, was another to attract attention climbing 6p to 346p.

Others to find support included Glaxo 3p to 835p, ICI 2p to 568p, Imperial Group 2p to 153p, Unilever 5p to 875p and Fisons 2p to 185p.

Government securities barely stirred from their overnight levels after the buyers withdrew to the sidelines as the outlook for US interest rates again became uncertain. Selective support was enough to add ¼ to price in longs, here and there, but turnover was down to a trickle. The FT Government Securities Index still managed to put on 0.16 to close at 78.90.

Sound Diffusion lost a couple of pence after reporting full year figures which fell short of market expectations. Pretax profits rose from £3.24m to £5.63m on increased sales up from £12.9m. But the shares rallied later in the day following a seminar where the analysts came away quite cheerful. The shares closed 3p dearer at 135p.

Commodity traders GHI and Duffies suffered from a cautious annual meeting statement, dipping 18p to 177p. S and W Berisford lost 5p to 179p in sympathy.

Barraatt Development was growth with profits surging to £52.2m in the period to end June last year. Nowadays forecasts have been trimmed to as low as £34.

European Ferries weakened 2½p to 103p as the row about the group's scheme to lessen its perks load intensified. Associated British Ports dipped 10p to 238p as worries about the coal strike eroded sentiment.

Poor results trimmed Tomkinson, the carpet makers, 16p to 108p and engineers Elswick Hopper was another figures casualty with further losses chipping 1½p off the shares at 8p.

Leisuretime International, the Aitken Hume influences holiday group where restaurant group Kennedy Brookes has built up a 7 per cent interest and is about to clinch board representation, gained 3p to 71p. And a revival of speculation at Rowton Hotels, which has still to resolve the bitter boardroom row about the company's future direction, lifted the shares 5p to 198p.

In stores Debenhams again raced away with a 5p rise to 177p as hopes of a bid for the company continued to mount in the market. Mr Leonard Sainer, chairman of Sears Holdings, has already denied rumours he is interested in the company and says he is not prepared to bid for anything yet.

Few in the market would be surprised if Sears did emerge as the eventual bidder.

again under pressure as analysts continue to downgrade their profit forecasts and the market grows more and more anxious about the next set of figures. Comments following recent sales from the group's land bank sent the shares down 8p to 90p which equals their 1984 low point. At one time this year the shares were 188p. Only last year they were 290p.

The company has in recent years enjoyed spectacular

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The Continental holiday on Monday was the main influence on currency markets, and in very thin trading, rates fluctuated narrowly.

Most banks just tidied up for the weekend. They were not prepared to take up any substantial fresh positions pending the Summit communiqué, though few dealers expected any positive moves over interest rates.

Sterling moved between 1.3975 and 1.3940, slightly below its overnight of 1.3965 to the dollar.

No real trend developed against other leading currencies, though the pound finished marginally better in places, including the Deutschmark 3.7670 (3.7650), Swiss franc, 1.3175 (1.3150), and yen, 323.00 (322.75).

MONEY MARKETS

In a reversal of Thursday's trend, period rates softened slightly, encouraged by the better-than-expected money supply figures from the United States.

But with the longer term outlook still very uncertain, operators mostly limited their activities to proweekend tidying of positions.

One month sterling certificates of deposits were issued during the morning at 9½ per cent, while the afternoon was notable only for small business in "threes" at 9½ per cent and in "ones" at 9½ per cent.

Interbank, overnight money traded in the range of 9¼-9 per cent for most of the session, although late trading saw the rate touch 10 per cent before closing at about 9 per cent.

TEMPUS

Charts foretell year of the bull

The world's stock markets have collectively gone into merry-go-round mode in the last few weeks. Up and down, round and round, leaving the experts wondering where it will all end. At such times it is tempting to turn to the charts and see what they perceive about the future of the world.

Mr Robin Griffiths, technical analyst at Grieson Grant, has been taking a long, hard look at his charts and his message is quite simple. Either it is time to buy into Wall Street or everything else is a sell.

The attraction of Wall Street stems from the comparison of its p/e ratio with those in London and Tokyo. In Japan, the average p/e ratio is high at 34, falling to 16 in London and about 7 in New York. This is the traditional pattern, but the differentials appear out of step with Wall Street looking decidedly cheap.

Mr Griffiths also believes that the American stock market is approaching its selling climax and might even have reached its bottom. The charts indicated that when the Dow Jones reached around 1050 it would be the end of the fall. The index has been as low as 1089 which makes it a difficult decision to call.

If the bottom has been reached or even if there is still some way to fall, the US still offers some attractive stocks. On the Grieson Grant buy list you will find IBM, Hewlett Packard, Tandy and Schlumberger, the oil service company.

The joker in the pack which could still ruin the bulls' party is of course the American economy.

One of the reasons for Mr Griffiths' confidence that world stock markets are still in a bull phase is the forecasts of economic progress until at least 1986. The stock markets normally anticipate the economic cycle by between three and 12 months. If we do not see a downturn in the world economy until 1986 it means a bull market will last into 1985.

On top of this, the London, Tokyo and New York markets have all performed better than the charists' great indicator, the 200-day moving average.

While this trend continues it is an indication that we are still in a bull market. The significant drops which have been experienced recently are dismissed by the charts as no more than shakeouts to adjust strong and mature markets.

The semantic but nonetheless important question is: what is a shakeout no longer a shakeout but a full-blooded bear. The next few months will be crucial.

Sound Diffusion

Shares in Sound Diffusion are not bought for their yield, per share of 34.7p against the gross dividend in 1983 is BET's 27.1p and a forecast 0.5p. On a share price of 136p, 27.7p in 1983/84. Initial paid a 4p on yesterday's results, dividend of 12.8p in 1982/83 that amounts to not very against BET's 10p and a much. Yet the company has forecast 12p for 1983/84.

It is not surprising that BET has attracted a substantial following. A price earnings ratio wants to buy but it might have which has consistently been in excess of 30 implies that initial shareholders can be persuaded to sell.

These expectations are not without foundation. Pretax profits for 1983 increased by 73 per cent to £5.6m and there is every sign that this progress can be sustained. By the end of this month the company will have completed more new rental installations than during the whole of 1983.

The traditional market place for Sound Diffusion was hotels and nursing homes, happy to rent their communications, alarm and security systems which were the mainstay of the business. Now the company has expanded into such areas as catering, lifts and leisure equipment.

Sound Diffusion now manufactures very little of the products it rents to its customers, giving greater flexibility when reacting to demand and also avoids heavy fixed manufacturing costs.

While the overall trading prospects look very encouraging, the company has been posed with a minor irritation in the shape of Chancellor Nigel Lawson's Budget. The Budget measure to phase out first year capital allowances had an impact on the company's lease-type sale of income from rental agreements to the financial institutions to raise cash flow.

Payments of mainstream corporation tax now loom in the future. The company is having to rethink its strategy on financing cash flow through the sale of the income from the rental agreements.

It has been a very successful method of raising cash. In 1984 about 30 per cent of new business will be tied up under this type of arrangement where the company receives a lump sum for a proportion of the rental income. The agreement reverses for the latter part of the agreement which means Sound Diffusion then receives the rents itself.

The first of these reversions take place in 1985, releasing £900,000 straight to pretax profit. With more to come in the following years, Sound Diffusion might even be in a position to improve its dividend payout.

BET

British Electric Traction's shareholders now have the company's official version of its proposed deal to sell the Rediffusion TV rental interests missed by the charts as no more than shakeouts to adjust strong and mature markets.

For BET investors it all looks a very good deal. But what of initial? The offer values initial at 510p per share on yesterday's prices. However, there is no guarantee that the initial board will recommend the deal.

For the year to March 31, 1983, initial produced earnings per share of 34.7p against the gross dividend in 1983 is BET's 27.1p and a forecast 0.5p. On a share price of 136p, 27.7p in 1983/84. Initial paid a 4p on yesterday's results, dividend of 12.8p in 1982/83 that amounts to not very against BET's 10p and a much. Yet the company has forecast 12p for 1983/84.

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The lesson to be learnt is self-evident. The U.S. Stockmarket has been in steady decline since October 1983, in spite of dramatic growth in corporate earnings. It is doubtful that you will be able to buy in at these levels again. The other major markets will certainly be influenced by events on Wall Street, and thus also

represent good value at current levels.

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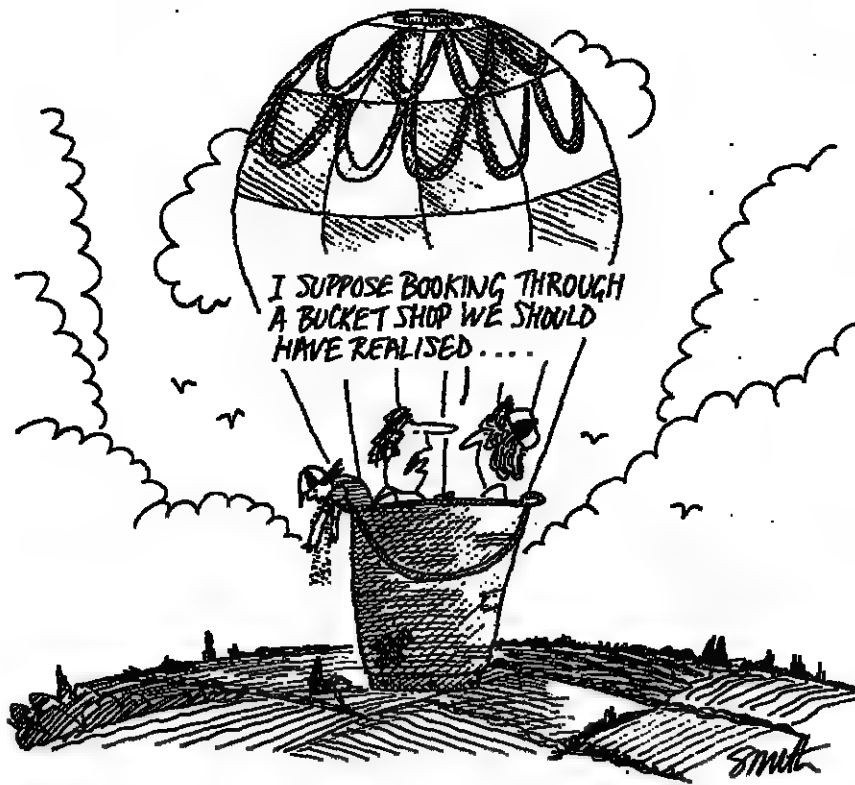
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Ensuring your holiday plans don't crash before take-off



When a fat brown envelope thudded on to my doormat one morning last year, just two weeks before I was due to fly to New Zealand, I expected it to contain the air tickets for which I had paid nearly £800. Instead I found a letter telling me that the travel agent I had used was going into liquidation.

It had not been a member of the Association of British Travel Agents so there would be no refund, and unless I had insured the tickets I would have to join the list of unsecured creditors, the accountant's letter said.

I had fallen into practically every trap in the travel business. And I had learned my lesson the hard way, being left with no tickets and an empty bank account.

Not only had I simply assumed that my travel agent was a member of ABTA but I had also been careless about insurance. I had always bought travel insurance in the past, but usually at the last minute worrying mainly about illness or theft on voyage. I had not given much thought to how it could protect me against failing travel agents, or tour operators.

Many people are still taking risks particularly with "bucket shop" deals but by following a few rules they could cut them to a minimum, even when buying heavily "laundered" discount air tickets. Insurance policies specially designed to cover tour operator, transport company and agency failure are becoming more widely available.

Competition in the travel business is fierce this year and profit margins are under pressure. The upshot will almost certainly be company failures, perhaps a lot more than in 1983 when ABTA recorded 27 in the financial year ended last June. Few of these hit the headlines but that doesn't mean the consequences for the individual are any less painful than if they are big, well-known companies.

A would-be traveller's first means of defence is to book through an ABTA member, advice which is not to new many people. It is also worthwhile double-checking that the

agent has current ABTA membership. The sign in the window should carry an expiry date.

ABTA members and tour operators contribute to a fund or participate in a bonding scheme. This ensures that customers are reimbursed if an ABTA member's business collapses. In the year to last June this "protection money" totalled nearly £190m.

Most of the carriers ABTA members use also contribute to their own bonding systems. If you are buying a charter flight and the agent is not a member of ABTA check that it has an Air Travel Organiser's Licence as this is backed by a bonding scheme.

Like every good rule though, there can be exceptions and the agent may be able to give what sounds like a good reason for making you wait. This is where insurance starts to come into its own.

There are policies with indemnity clauses built in or offered as an optional extra designed to

protect against travel company failure. They also plug the loop holes in the confusing system of bonds and protection funds.

The most widely available indemnity insurance schemes are the Extrasure Travel Indemnity Plan and the one included in Abtasure comprehensive travel policy. The latter comes with built-in indemnity and will pay up to £1,000 on financial failure of ABTA or other approved companies. But the policy is specific about what it covers and if you are in doubt, you should ask ABTA claims the policy can save the jilted traveller a lot of anguish. The policy will produce refunds on collapses more quickly than any bond.

The Extrasure Travel Indemnity Plan - TIP for short - is a good policy for the bargain hunter who can not get the travel he or she wants from an ABTA agency. There is no qualification on where the policy must be bought. Extrasure says it can also be used to

cover tickets bought from an agent which does not sell Extrasure. So you can buy your cheap flight and take out your insurance with Extrasure direct on the same day to cover it.

TIP comes as an optional extra to its main travel insurance package. The TIP premium for worldwide indemnity cover on one trip for up to 12 months is £3 and pays up to £3,000.

There are no excesses on either the Abtasure indemnity clause nor Extrasure's TIP option.

If your travel agent does not volunteer information about this type of cover ask for it. Understandably they can be shy about offering to protect you against their own failure. Like any other travel insurance, indemnity should be bought when you buy the tickets and make sure you get your insurance certificate when you pay the premium.

Maria Scott

UNIT TRUSTS

Japanese funds still dominate performance list

The worldwide shake-out in stock markets took its toll on unit trust performances last month. Only a handful of funds managed any gains in May, while price losses extended to nearly 25 per cent over the four weeks.

Stock exchanges took their cue from Wall Street. Here, news of the problems at Continental Illinois was the final straw for investors already facing up to the prospect of higher domestic interest rates, a soaring US budget deficit and renewed conflict in the Middle East. The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell some 6 per cent over the month.

However, that setback was fairly modest compared with the reaction on other markets, which had previously appeared to be complacently swimming against the tide this year. The Tokyo New Stock Exchange index tumbled by 10 per cent - slightly less than our own FT Actuaries All-Share. The Australian indices were the greatest casualties, with the Metals and Minerals Index slumping by a massive 19.9 per cent during May.

Despite the Tokyo fall, Japanese trusts still hold all but one of the top 10 places in the performance table for the past 12 months. There was, though, a wide range in experience among the Japanese funds in May. Manulife Far East and M & G Japan Smaller Companies both benefited from being recent launches and are still largely in cash. Their prices stood virtually unchanged over the month. At the other extreme, Allied Japan, and Oppenheimer Japan - Growth suffered price losses of more than 18 per cent over the past four weeks.

Economic prospects for Japan remain good and the yen is regarded as cheap, particularly as it becomes more prominent as a "trading" and "reserve" currency. However, several managers still remain cautious on the stock market's immediate outlook.

Turning to Britain: those funds going for income rather than capital growth are making the running. Several such trusts stand in close contention with Far Eastern funds in the one-year league table, while four are now listed among the top performers this year.

The explanation lies primarily with the restructuring of much of British industry over the last few years. Traditionally, the equity income funds have looked to engineering and manufacturing for many of their income stocks. A lot of companies in these areas are now emerging from the recession more cost efficient and profitable.

US funds still languish at the wrong end of the short-term performance listings. The worst casualties over the past year have been those trusts specializing in the smaller company and technology sectors. These have had a rough ride since the US shake-out started last summer. Aiken Hume American Technology and CIT Technology & Growth currently stand nearly 30 per cent lower than a year ago.

Joining them at the bottom of the table are those specializing in Australia. Falling stock exchange indices around the world and weaker metal prices brought about a dramatic reaction "down under" last month. Seven Australian funds recorded price losses of more than 20 per cent. Schroder Australia suffered the worst with a 24.6 per cent decline.

Current value of £100 invested 5 months ago to June 1

Unit Trust	Value at 5 months
Oppenheimer Income & Growth	118.4
Quadrant Recovery	118.4
HBL Scandinavian	118.3
Manulife High Income	117.4
Mayflower Income	116.8
Target Special Sit	116.6
HBL Smaller Companies	116.2
Vanguard High Yield	116.0
Manly Delight Income	115.9
Mercury Recovery	114.9

Mike Hockings

Unit Trust	Current	Old	Yield	Unit Trust	Current	Old	Yield	Unit Trust	Current	Old	Yield	Unit Trust	Current	Old	Yield
1-10 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	11-20 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1-10 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	11-20 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
21-30 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	31-40 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	21-30 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	31-40 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
41-50 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	51-60 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	41-50 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	51-60 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
61-70 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	71-80 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	61-70 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	71-80 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
81-90 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	91-100 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	81-90 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	91-100 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
101-110 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	111-120 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	101-110 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	111-120 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
121-130 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	131-140 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	121-130 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	131-140 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
141-150 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	151-160 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	141-150 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	151-160 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
161-170 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	171-180 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	161-170 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	171-180 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
181-190 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	191-200 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	181-190 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	191-200 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
201-210 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	211-220 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	201-210 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	211-220 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
221-230 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	231-240 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	221-230 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	231-240 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
241-250 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	251-260 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	241-250 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	251-260 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
261-270 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	271-280 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	261-270 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	271-280 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
281-290 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	291-300 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	281-290 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	291-300 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
301-310 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	311-320 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	301-310 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	311-320 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
321-330 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	331-340 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	321-330 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	331-340 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
341-350 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	351-360 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	341-350 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	351-360 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
361-370 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	371-380 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	361-370 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	371-380 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
381-390 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	391-400 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	381-390 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	391-400 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
401-410 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	411-420 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	401-410 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	411-420 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
421-430 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	431-440 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	421-430 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	431-440 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
441-450 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	451-460 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	441-450 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	451-460 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
461-470 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	471-480 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	461-470 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	471-480 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
481-490 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	491-500 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	481-490 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	491-500 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
501-510 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	511-520 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	501-510 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	511-520 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
521-530 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	531-540 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	521-530 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	531-540 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
541-550 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	551-560 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	541-550 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	551-560 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
561-570 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	571-580 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	561-570 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	571-580 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
581-590 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	591-600 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	581-590 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	591-600 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
601-610 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	611-620 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	601-610 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	611-620 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
621-630 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	631-640 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	621-630 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	631-640 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
641-650 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	651-660 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	641-650 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	651-660 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
661-670 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	671-680 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	661-670 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	671-680 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
681-690 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	691-700 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	681-690 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	691-700 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
701-710 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	711-720 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	701-710 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	711-720 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
721-730 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	731-740 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	721-730 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	731-740 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
741-750 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	751-760 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	741-750 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	751-760 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
761-770 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	771-780 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	761-770 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	771-780 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
781-790 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	791-800 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	781-790 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	791-800 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
801-810 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	811-820 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	801-810 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	811-820 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
821-830 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	831-840 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	821-830 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	831-840 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
841-850 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	851-860 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	841-850 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	851-860 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
861-870 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	871-880 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	861-870 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	871-880 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
881-890 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	891-900 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	881-890 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	891-900 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
901-910 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	911-920 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	901-910 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	911-920 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
921-930 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	931-940 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	921-930 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	931-940 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
941-950 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	951-960 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	941-950 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	951-960 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
961-970 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	971-980 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	961-970 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	971-980 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
981-990 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	991-1000 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	981-990 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	991-1000 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1001-1010 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1011-1020 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1001-1010 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1011-1020 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1021-1030 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1031-1040 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1021-1030 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1031-1040 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1041-1050 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1051-1060 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1041-1050 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1051-1060 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1061-1070 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1071-1080 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1061-1070 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1071-1080 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1081-1090 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1091-1100 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1081-1090 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1091-1100 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1101-1110 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1111-1120 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1101-1110 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1111-1120 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1121-1130 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1131-1140 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1121-1130 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1131-1140 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1141-1150 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1151-1160 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1141-1150 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1151-1160 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1161-1170 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1171-1180 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1161-1170 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1171-1180 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1181-1190 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1191-1200 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1181-1190 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1191-1200 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1201-1210 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1211-1220 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1201-1210 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1211-1220 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1221-1230 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1231-1240 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1221-1230 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1231-1240 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1241-1250 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1251-1260 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1241-1250 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1251-1260 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1261-1270 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1271-1280 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1261-1270 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1271-1280 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1281-1290 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1291-1300 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1281-1290 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1291-1300 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1301-1310 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1311-1320 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1301-1310 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00	1311-1320 Value Growth	100.00	99.50	10.00
1321-1330 Value Growth	100.00	99.50													

FAMILY MONEY

Long-term saving

For people with £1,000 or more to invest, British National Life, part of British National Insurance Group, is introducing two investment schemes. First, the Guaranteed Income Bond, which is a five-year contract, with a guaranteed bonus rate of 9.25 per cent per annum net (equivalent to 13.21 per cent gross for the basic rate taxpayer). Capital is returned in full at maturity and capital plus accumulated bonuses is payable to the bondholder's estate in the event of death.

Secondly, the Guaranteed Growth Bond offers a return of £1,532 at the end of five years for every £1,000 invested. Details from British National Life Assurance Company (Tel: Haywards Heath 0444 414111).

Legal costs covered
Norwich Building Society is breaking new ground for homebuyers by including legal expenses insurance in its optional home insurance buildings and contents package.

Legal expenses are underwritten by DAS. The legal costs if the homebuyer becomes involved in disputes with

suppliers of goods or services, including retailers and professional advisers, which affect his legal rights.

Further details from DAS, (Tel: Bristol (0272) 290321) or Norwich Building Society, (Tel: Norwich 0603 660081).

High income fund

WestAvon Securities has launched a high income fund targeted to produce a gross income of 15 per cent in the first year. Interest is payable quarterly, without deduction of tax, starting in September.

The fund will invest principally in medium-sized, high coupon government stock, managed to provide a higher level of income which is likely to result in a small capital shortfall. This shortfall is then made up by writing traded options in the London market against the security of the gilt portfolio.

Further information from: WestAvon, Bristol (Tel: 0272) 428421 or City Marketing (Tel: 01-600 8351).

WOOLWICH



Children's savings

The latest in a long line of cartoon characters to attract children's savings is Henry's Cat - adopted by the Woolwich Building Society. The Woolwich for Kids club for the under 12s offers a free comic and drawing instruments to children opening the new ordinary share account (interest 6.25 per cent) with a minimum payment of 25p. Parents might like the trendy ruler with a quartz clock at one

end - yours for 50p if there is another £25 in the account by the end of August. Assuming the children do not want it themselves, that is.

Woman's hand...

Courses aimed at teaching women to handle money are being held shortly in London. "Women and Money" is the idea of Mrs Susan Fieldman, a solicitor, who is organizing the £20 one-day sessions that include seminars on insurance, tax matters and buying and selling houses. Courses are being held this month on the 13th and the 20th. Women and Money can be contacted at Money Matters, Premier House, 309 Balgarnie Lane, North Finchley, London N12 5LJ.

Leeds launch

Britain's fourth-largest building society, the Leeds Permanent, is launching a new issue of the successful High Return Access Share, offering 7.75 per cent net (11.07 per cent gross) for sums of £500 and over. Interest can be added, paid half-yearly, or taken as monthly income. An attractive feature of this account is that immediate withdrawals can be made

without loss of interest where the balance remaining in the account is £10,000 or more. Otherwise, withdrawals can be made on three months' notice or on demand with the loss of 90 days' interest.

Further details from the Leeds Permanent (Tel: 0532 438181).

New bond

A new three-year Guaranteed Income Bond yielding 8.25 per cent per annum net, equivalent to 11.78 per cent gross for a basic rate taxpayer, is offered by R J Temple and Company.

The bond is a conventional, single premium investment in the bond is £1,000 and there is no upper limit. Charges will be deducted from the investment. Those investing a minimum of £10,000 have the option of receiving monthly as well as the annual income payments at a rate of 8 per cent. Further details from R J Temple and Co (Tel: 0273 673136).

Zoo bonus

The real bargain for children this week is the new Jumbo Savings Club account from Peabody Building Society. Not only is the rate of interest 8.3 per cent compared with the ordinary share rate of 6.25 per cent, but also in the first year you can get six free tickets to London or Whipsnade Zoo, and membership of the London Zoo KY2 club.

The Jumbo account is a monthly savings scheme. Any amount between £1 and £50 can be put in each month - but something must be deposited. Withdrawals are at seven days' notice.

Guide to schools

A guide to the private educational sector *Choosing Your Independent School* has been compiled by the Independent Schools Information Services. It covers more than 1,300 fee-paying boarding and day schools (complete with maps), giving details of fees.

Eton (£1,575 a term) is not among the 150 top ten most expensive schools, the costliest of which is Millfield for boys (£2,075 a term) and Marymount for girls (£1,757 a term). The handbook costs £2.50.

PENSIONS

Fair deal drive for women

The Consumers' Association is campaigning on behalf of an estimated 200,000 married women who are not getting a state pension despite paying full National Insurance contribution during their working lives. Women born before April 1919 are subject to the "half test" rule in order to qualify for a pension in their own right.

The Consumers' Association says the cost of correcting this anomaly is £50m a year and is urging anyone concerned to lobby their MPs and write to Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary. Details of the campaign are available in a free leaflet from The Consumers' Association, Castlemead, Gaseoyne Way, Hertford SG14 1LH.

GILTS

When income can be taxed as capital gain

One of the most attractive, but elusive, prospects for investors is the chance to turn an income yield into capital gain. Even after the abolition of the investment income surcharge in the last Budget, a maximum tax charge of 30 per cent - or none at all if total gains minus losses for the year are below £5,500 - looks a much more attractive deal than being clobbered for income tax of up to 60 per cent.

Last year, the Inland Revenue clamped down on the offshore "rollup funds" which had become popular. It also sent a shot across the bows of the unit trust industry where some funds were suspected of systematically stripping the dividends from gilts to produce growth in the form of capital appreciation rather than yield.

This week, Pointon York has launched the PY Gilt Account with the aim of producing a high fixed return in the form of a capital gain.

This is achieved by selling the gilts in advance of the dividend payment, when the price reflects the expected income, and buying back after it is paid.

The question is: if this system, which is widely practised by investors and their advisers, is formalized into the kind of product Pointon York is offering, how long will it be before the Inland Revenue pounces on this loophole, too?

The new fund is aimed at the small investor with a minimum

capital of £5,000. You decide what term the investment should be - anything from one to 10 years - and Pointon York buys a gilt with the appropriate redemption date.

At this stage, it can guarantee the annual return. Present yields are estimated from 8 1/2 per cent for one year to 10 per cent over five years.

This is taxable as capital gain, not income - for the moment. Pointon York, and others who operate similar systematic stripping systems point to tax legislation and a 1980 High Court case which held that the Inland Revenue could make an income tax assessment on rolling schemes only at higher rate, not basic rate tax. So the maximum charge for even the highest rate taxpayer is 30 per cent - the difference between 60 and 30 per cent.

Basic rate taxpayers can use their capital gains as tax exemptions. Mr Geoffrey Pointon of Pointon York says: "We have taken the advice of top accountants and the view is these gains are not liable for basic rate income tax. Of course you can't be certain that this will always be the case. To this end we have a clause in our management contract with investors to the effect that if the Inland Revenue tries to tax Pointon York, we have the right to recoup this from our customers."

Margaret Drummond

Bristol & West plan aims at larger investors

The Bristol & West Building Society has launched a new account aimed at the larger saver.

You cannot even join the seven-day notice Triple Bonus Account if you have less than £1,000 to invest. And that only gets you an interest rate of 7.25 per cent - the standard one percentage point above the basic ordinary share rate which is widely available to savers elsewhere with £500 - while those with just £100 can easily

find 7.25 per cent at Abbey National's seven-day account.

But when savers start piling in the pounds at the Bristol & West, the rate they are paid on the whole sum invested rises to 7.5 per cent on accounts with £5,000 to £19,999 and to 7.75 per cent on accounts with more than £20,000.

It is not difficult to find other accounts which offer 7.75 per cent on sums as low as £500 - such as the Yorkshire Diamond Key Account which requires 28

days' notice or the Halifax's 90-day Xtra Account. But you do have to wait it you want to withdraw your money.

Bristol & West feels that people like to have easy access to their money to meet unforeseen circumstances. Some may be deterred from tying up their cash by tales of people who have been forced to make immediate withdrawals from 28 or 90-day accounts and found that penalties have eaten into their capital, leaving them with

less money than they started with.

Bristol & West is not the only building society to pay more on larger sums. Two of the major building society cheque accounts, the Abbey's Chequesave and the Alliance's Banksave, offer a split rate of interest. The Abbey offers 5 per cent on sums, below £2,500 and 6.5 per cent on higher sums, while the Alliance offers 6.25 per cent on sums below £2,500, 6.75 per cent on £2,500 to

£10,000 and 7.25 per cent on sums over £10,000. The Alliance's monthly income account also splits the interest rate - 7.25 per cent below £2,500 and 7.5 per cent above.

Many small societies, such as the Beverley and the Bideford, operate split rate accounts. Large societies, such as the Woolwich, Halifax, Nationwide, Leeds and Anglia, have yet to introduce two-tier accounts, but it may be that more and more building societies will be going down this road.

So while some societies such as the Halifax are struggling to make life simple for savers by making savings options less complicated, this development will make life harder. To optimize the interest paid on your savings you will have to juggle accounts to try to lift your savings above the trigger threshold in each account.

Vivien Goldsmith

THE NEW PREMIUM ACCESS ACCOUNT

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GROSS INTEREST PA	10.71%	
WITHDRAWAL NOTICE	IMMEDIATE	
INTEREST LOST	No Penalty	
EXTRA INTEREST	1.25%	
MINIMUM INVESTMENT PERIOD	None	

Interest rates are variable and assume income tax paid at 30%.



MONEY TO INVEST?

Remember the Parable of the Talents

For those who don't see Matthew 25 Verse 14.

Badly invested money might as well have been buried in the ground because poor returns will struggle to keep up with inflation and you'll end up with less than you started with in real buying terms.

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These rates are variable but are not

linked to the ordinary account rate. The maximum investment is £30,000 but this doubles to £60,000 for a joint account. There's no obligation to invest for any length of time either.

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We open more doors for you.

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Johannesburg

[illegible]

Myler has caused considerable controversy over his choice for the stand-off half position, an unenviable role for a man who must face the powerful, skilful and supremely fit Australian captain, Wally Lewis. Tony Myler, Steve Donlan and John Joyner are unfit, so the British coach has brought in the young Oldham back, Des Foy, whose presence is more than a little defensive. In front, Great Britain's players have been upset by injury to the strong-running front row forward, Keith Rayner, which has meant that Goodway, in good form in the second row, has to move up.

involved in a traditional Cornish Whitsuntide festivity and reshaped it. The most likely date for the first Games is Whitsun Week, 1612. Dover died in July 1652, at the age of 70, but his Games live on.

Paul Harrison

BOXING: The WBC light-middleweight championship between

The 23-year-old lorry driver, the father, Billy Wells, boxed in Mexico Olympics as a heavy-weight, has been added to the Ash team

CHN ZWITSERLAND J. Claughton, Hans
K. H. Jontman (sub H. Vriesendorp), K.
H. Eran der Meulen, M. van Heeswijk, R.
H. Hilde Kruize, M. van Gijnbergen, T.
T. Borsdorp.
FIN S. Koro (Spain) and V. Kendrick
and.

backdrop to the opening of
(man Lomax)

BOXING: The WBC light-middleweight championship between

CHN ZWITSERLAND J. Claughton, Hans
K. H. Jontman (sub H. Vriesendorp), K.
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and.

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ALBERTA, John, Eugene F. Ford.

[illegible]

JULY/AUG LUXURY VILLAS/APTS
In lovely fishing villages on bays of

[illegible]

also on page 12

**WEEKEND
RADIO**
From facing page

SATURDAY'S WORLD SERVICE

5.00am Newswatch. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking.
7.00 World News. 7.08 News About Britain.
7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.30
Shakespeare's Sources For Richard III. 7.55
Recording of the Week. 8.00 World News. 8.05
Reflections. 8.15 The Queen's Year. 8.30

[illegible]

World News 11.10 World Focus by the New

[illegible]

Anything Goes, 4.45 Letter From London, 4.51
Reflections, 5.00 World News, 5.00 Travel

Radio 2

4.00am Paul Owens. 5.00 Sheila Tracy. 7.30 Frank Topping says Good Morning Sunday (with guest Alec McCowen). 9.00 David Jacobs. 11.00 Desmond Carrington. Radio 2 All-Time Greatest. 12.30 The Sunday Footings of Hinge and Bracket. 2. Bottling Up. 112.59 Sport. 1.00 Gloria Lunnford with Two's Best. 2.00 Summer Sounds with Jimmy Hill. Including Athletics: (HEC Olympic Trials at Greenwich).

Terms: (Men's Final of the French Championships) and **Golf:** (Tournament Final, Championships) 2-12-2001

Players Championship, 6.00 Charles
 Chester, 7.00 Meryetta and Vernon
 Midgley, 7.30 Cricket Scores;
 Glamorous Nights with Robin Boyle,
 8.30 Sunday Half-hour from Glad
 Tidings Hall Pentecostal Church,
 Wakefield, 9.00 Your Hundred Best
 Tunes with Alan Keith, 10.02 Sport,
 10.05 Marching and Waltzing, 11.00
 Sounds of Jazz with Peter Clayton
 (stereo from 12.00) including 11.02
 Sport, 1.00am Jean Chailis, 1.30-4.00
 Gloria Hunniford with Two's Best.†

Radio 1

8.00am Mark Page. 9.00 Tony Blackburn's Sunday Show. 10.00 Adrian Juste. 12.00 Jimmy Savile's 'Old Record' Club. 2.00 Radio 1 Supersay with Steve Wright and Gary Davis from Meadowbank Stadium, Edinburgh. 4.00 Paul Gambaccini with an appreciation of Aretha Franklin. 5.00 Top 40 with Simon Bates.† 7.00 Anne Nightingale.† 8.00 Robbie Vincent with the delights of dance music. 11.00-12.00 Gary Gyr'd's Sweet Inspiration.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 2.00pm Benny Green.† 3.00 Alan Dell.† 4.00 Sring Sound with The BBC Radio

with The Adams Singers.† 5.00 With
Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

SUNDAY'S WORLD SERVICE

5.00am	Newspaper	5.30	Album Time	7.00
World News	7.00	News About Britain	7.30	
From the Weekdays	7.45	Network UK	8.00	
World News	8.00	Reflections	8.15	Poetries
Choice	8.30	Born of Britain 1984	9.00	World
News	9.00	Review of the British Press	9.15	
The World Today	9.30	Financial News	9.40	
Look Ahead	9.45	People's Politics	10.00	
Letter From America	11.00	World News	11.05	
News About Britain	11.15	About Britain	11.30	
Meridian	12.00	Radio	12.15	

World News: 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: 1.20

1.45 Saturday Special, 3.00 Radio
 News, 3.15 Saturday Special, 4.00 World
 News, 4.09 Commentary, 4.15 Saturday
 Special, 5.00 World News, 5.59 Twenty-Four
 Hours, 6.30 In Praise of God, 8.15 What's New,
 9.30 People and Politics, 10.00 World News,
 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent, 10.39
 World Ideas, 10.40 Reflections, 10.45 Sports
 Roundup, 11.00 World News, 11.09
 Commentary, 11.15 Letterbox, 11.30 Meridian,
 11.39 World News, 12.08 News About Britain,
 12.15 Radio Newsweek, 12.30 Play of the Week,
 1.30 Balkan Hall Dance, 2.00 World News,
 2.09 Review of the British Press, 2.15 Patrick

World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15
from Our Own Correspondent. 3.20 My Word!

43 *Minerali Review*, 4.65 *Reflections*, 5.00
World News, 5.09 *Twenty-Four Hours*, 5.65
 Letter From America, 5.65 Letter From
 America. (All times in GMT)

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also on page 12

WEEKEND

RADIO

From facing page

SATURDAY'S WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newswatch, 6.30 Jazz for the Ashes
7.00 World News, 7.08 News About Britain
7.15 World News, 7.25 News About Britain
Shakespeare's Sources For Richard III
7.30 Recording of the Week, 8.00 World News, 8.30
Reflections, 8.15 The Passions' Your
World News, 8.50 Review of the British
8.15 Science in Action, 8.45 Sports Review
10.15 From Our Own Correspondence, 11.00
World News, 11.05 Review of the British
World, 11.35 News About Britain, 12.00 Play
of the Week, 1.00 World News, 1.35 Twenty-Four
Hours, 1.15 Good Books, 1.50 Villains, 1.45
The Town, 2.15 News About Britain, 2.50
Harriet Jane Always Been Coquettish, 3.00
Radio News, 3.15 Concert Hall, 4.00 World
News, 4.08 Correspondence, 4.15 From Our
Own Correspondence, 4.45 News About Britain
World News, 5.03 Twenty-Four Hours, 5.30
Sunday Hall Hour, 6.00 Zoucs of Europe, 6.15

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLIS S.A.
CHARLES WINTSCH

11:50 Commentary, 11:18 Letter from America
 12:00 News, 12:05 News from Britain, 12:10
 Newsnet, 12:30 Religious Service, 1:00
 Concert Hall, 1:45 World Service Short Story
 2:00 World News, 2:15 News from the British
 Press, 2:15 God Talks, 2:30 Music, Nov. 3, 1961
 World News, 3:00 News About Britain, 3:15
 News from the British Press, 3:30 News from
 Anything Goes, 4:45 Letter from London, 5:00
 Reflections, 5:00 World News, 5:05 Twenty-
 Four Hours, 5:45 Zone of Europe, (All streams
 in GMT)

Radio 2

4:00am Paul Owens, 1:00 Sheila
 Tracy, 17:30 Frank Topping, 18:00 World
 Morning Sunday, (with guest Alec
 McCowen), 9:00 David Jacobs, 11:00
 Desmond Carrington, Radio 2 All-Time
 Greatest, 12:30 Tim Henson, 1:00 Jottings of
 Hinge and Bracket, 2: Bottling It
 Up, 12:58 Sport, 1:00 Gloria Hunniford

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Tennis: Men's Final of the French Championships) and Golf: (Tournament Players Championship). \$300 Charles Chesnut
Midway, 7.30 Cricket Scores; Glamorous Nights with Robin Boyle.
\$30 Sunday Half-hour from Glad Tidings Hall Pentecostal Church,
Wakefield, \$500 Your Hundred Best Tunes with Alen Keith. 10.02 Sport.
10.05 Marching and Welzing. 11.00 Sounds of Jazz with Peter Clayton
11.05 The Sound of Music. 11.02 Sport.
1.00pm Jean Chellis. 3.30-4.00 Gloria Hunniford with Two's Best.

Radio 1

6.00am Mark Page. 8.00 Tony Blackburn's Sunday Show. 10.00 Adrian Jurek. 12.00 Jimmy Saville's 'Old Time Club'. 2.00 Radio 1 Supersound Saturday. 3.00pm The Big Breakfast.

Unit 19, Stannmore Ind. Est.

appreciation for Aretha Franklin, 5:00
 The Beatles' Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts
 Club Band, 5:00
 Nightpeople, 7:00
 Robbie Vincent with the
 Delights of dance music, 11:00-12:00
 Gary Dwyer's Sweet Inspiration, 1:00
 The Alan Smithee Project, 1:00
 2.00pm Benny Green, 1:30
 The Def., 2:00pm
 4.00pm Spring Sound with The BBC Radio
 1, 2:00pm
 4.30pm Spring Something special
 The Alan Smithee Project, 1:50
 With Radio 1, 12:00-4:00pm
 With Radio 1, 12:00-4:00pm

SUNDAY'S WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newscast, 6:30
 Album News, 7:00
 News, 7:00
 News About Britain, 7:20
 From the Weekends, 7:45
 Network, 8:00
 News, 8:00
 The Alan Smithee Project, 8:00
 Choices, 8:30
 Britain, 9:00
 World Service, 9:00
 Review of the British Press, 9:15
 The World Today, 9:30
 Financial News, 9:40
 News, 9:45
 News About America, 11:00
 World News, 11:00
 News About Britain, 11:15
 About Britain, 11:20

World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.20

[illegible]

...and the fact that the *in vitro* results are in good agreement with the *in vivo* results.

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Saturday

Television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Sunday

BBC 1

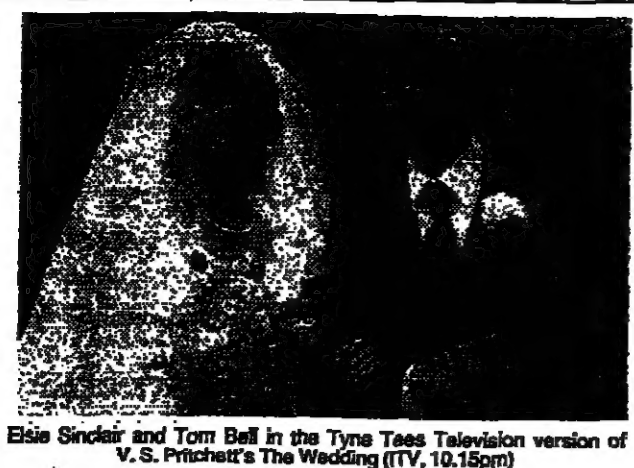
- 6.20 Open University. Unit 8.25.
6.45 The Saturday Picture Show. Cartoons, serials and pop music presented by Mark Curry. The guests are Lids and Large and singer Nick Kershaw while Maggie Philbin finds herself mixed up with Richard III week in Scarborough.
- 10.55 Film: *Mighty Joe Young* (1949) starring Terry Moore and Robert Armstrong. The tale of a pet gorilla that runs amok in New York. Directed by Ernest B. Schoedsack. 12.27 Weather.
- 12.30 Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: 12.30 and 4.15 Golf: the St Mellion Timeshare; 1.25 News; 1.30 and 2.10 Tennis: The Ladies' Singles Final of the French Open Championships; 1.55, 3.05 and 3.40 Racing: from Haydock; 3.20 and 3.55 Rugby Union: Highlights of the second international between South Africa and England at Ellis Park, Johannesburg; 4.45 Rowing: The Diners Club International Sporting Seven.
- 5.05 Automan. Another case for the unusual Los Angeles lawman who battles crime in a computer game. This evening he is on the trail of a crook who cheats near-bankrupt businessmen and then throws them out of his apartment without a parachute. Starring Chuck Wagner in the title role and Scott Marlowe as the homicidal crook (Ceelex titles page 170).
- 5.55 News with Jan Leeming 5.05 Sport and regional news.
- 6.10 Pop Quiz presented by Mike Read. Roger Taylor of Queen, Hazel O'Connor and Marilyn. John Taylor of Duran Duran leads Bill and Stuart Adams. The programme includes archive film and videos featuring The Tourists, Alex Harvey and David Bowie.
- 6.40 Film: *Red Alert* (1977) starring William Devane and Michael Brandon. Drama about a nuclear reactor cooling system that goes wrong, trapping 14 technicians in a danger area. Was it the fault of a computer or is there a chance of a nuclear disaster? Directed by William Hale.
- 8.15 The Val Doonican Show with guests Barbara Dickson, Alvin Stardust and the Don Lusher Trombone Ensemble.
- 9.00 Cagney and Lacey. The last programme of the series about the two New York policewomen and they investigate the case of an unscrupulous landlord. But Chris Cagney's mind is centred on whether or not she is having a baby. Starring Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly.
- 9.50 News and Sport, with Jan Leeming.
- 10.05 Film: *Hickey and Boggs* (1972) starring Bill Cosby and Robert Culp as two down-at-heel private detectives, hired to find a missing girl. They come to the attention of the police when, it seems, every lead ends with a murder. Robert Culp makes his debut as a director.
- 11.55 Weather.

tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Henry Kelly and Toni Arthur begins with Saturday Cell in which psychologist Tom Crabtree discusses adolescent problems; news from Jayne Irving at 7.00 and 8.40. The special guests are Roy Walker and Anna Raeburn.
- 8.40 SPLAT. A new series for young people presented by James Baker.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Seaside Street. 10.30 No 73. A pot-pourri of fun and games, cartoons, pop music and competitions.
- 12.15 World of Sport introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 12.20 Basketball: The NBA Finals between Boston Celtics and the Los Angeles Lakers; 12.45 News followed by the Australian pool news; 12.50 Table Tennis from Hong Kong. Coverage of the Norwich Open Masters; 1.15 Haulage: The Rothmans' Acropolis Rally; 1.35, 2.10 and 2.40 Horse Racing: the 1.45, 2.15 and 3.00 (Gold Seal Oaks) races from Epsom; 1.55 and 2.25 Rugby League. Highlights of the first Test between Australia and Great Britain in Sydney; 3.10 and 4.10 International Schoolboy Soccer. Live coverage of the under-15 match between England and The Netherlands at Wembley; 4.00 News round-up; 4.50 Results.
- 5.00 News.
- 5.05 Who Kids. The electronics project, Richey, is in a race against time to save a 'talking porpoise'.
- 6.00 The Pyramid Game. Competition designed to test contestants' powers of description.
- 6.30 The Grumbleweeds Radio Show. Comic sketches featuring five funny men.
- 7.00 The Comedians. Non-stop jokes from a succession of stand-up comics.
- 7.30 Just Amazing! Includes a challenge for a top BMX rider. The Prize is Right. Another edition of the guess-the-cost quiz.
- 9.15 News.
- 9.30 Aspel and Company. The first of a new series of chat shows hosted by Michael Aspel. His guests are Paul McCartney, Tracey Ullman and Richard Claydon.
- 10.15 Play: The Wedding, adapted by Thomas Ellice from the story by V. S. Pritchett. The story of a widower who fears the time when his daughters will leave him alone to look after the farm and himself. Starring Tom Bell.
- 11.15 Tales of the Unexpected: Number Eight. A murderer is on the loose and a man gives a hitch-hiker a lift in his car.
- 11.45 London news headlines followed by Film: *Play* (1972) starring Stacy Keach. The story of an over-the-top boxer whose interest in the game is spurred by a young hopeful. Directed by John Huston.
- 1.30 Night Thoughts.

Eddie Sinclair and Tom Bell in the Tyne Tees Television version of V. S. Pritchett's *The Wedding* (ITV, 10.15pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Unit 3.10.
6.30 Film: *A Lion Is in the Streets* (1953) starring James Cagney and Barbara Hale. Cagney plays Hank Martin, a good-hearted entrepreneur who rises through the ranks of local politics dedicated to eliminating graft and corruption only to be corrupted himself by those he wished to be rid of. Directed by Raoul Walsh.
- 4.45 International Golf. Coverage of the St Mellion Timeshare Tournament Players Championship third round.
- 8.55 The Victorian Steam Locomotive. An Open University production presented by Colin Russell, professor of the History of Science at the Open University. The programme follows the development of the steam locomotive from its origins to its mid-Victorian heyday. Among the several famous engines to be seen are the Lion, the oldest working locomotive in Britain, and a replica of Stephenson's Rocket.
- 7.20 News and Sport.
- 7.35 Primal: The first of a new eight-part series designed to assist British tourists in German conversation. The series begins with Steve Barton arriving in Germany, looking for a job but not knowing the language.
- 7.45 A Song of Summer. Ken Russell's highly acclaimed omnibus tribute to the band composer Frederick Delius.
- 8.00 Saturday Review includes reaction from a group of miners to Barry Hines's play *The Price of Coal*.
- 9.50 The Police. The fly-on-the-wall joins members of the Thames Valley Constabulary as they stake-out the home of a duchess they have reason to believe will be burgled (7).
- 10.30 Film: *The Hole* (1958) starring Philip D'Arcy, Mark McTavish and Joe Kersaudy. Prison break-out drama about a first offender who shares a cell with four hardened criminals and, believing that he will receive a long sentence, joins them in an escape plot from Paris's Santé prison. Directed by Jacques Becker (subtitled). Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.00 Art on the Move. The first part of a programme which looks at the way in which man has decorated the planet's flora and fauna. Subtitled for the hearing impaired (7).
- 2.25 Film: *A Walk in the Sun* (1945) starring Dana Andrews and Richard Conte. Second World War drama about a platoon of American soldiers on the Salerno beachhead who are ordered to capture a farm house which is being used by German snipers. Directed by Lewis Milestone.
- 4.35 Battle of Britain. The police shut show host runs into trouble when he accuses two of his show's guests, computer executives, of involvement with Russia.
- 5.05 Brookside. A compilation of the week's two episodes.
- 6.00 Ear Say. Popular music magazine programme.
- 7.00 News summary and weather followed by 7 Days. A leading Sikh in Britain talks about the bloodshed in Amritsar; Sir Anthony Parsons on the Gulf War and a film about the change in the laws on gambling.
- 7.30 Union World. Bob Graves reports on the growing conflict between the National Union of Journalists and the National Graphical Association over the introduction of new technology.
- 8.00 Caravaggio. Part four of the dramatized biography of the 16th-century Spanish writer.
- 9.00 Callan. Edward Woodward stars as the secret serviceman, on the surface an unlikely trained killer, but in reality ready for anything that his superiors throw at him.
- 10.00 Backchannel features the talents of four black musicians - Ian Haig, Vic Christian, Leslie Reid and Keith Waters.
- 10.50 Who Dares, Wins... Satire and topical comedy show.
- 11.50 Film: *Tell No Tales* (1938) starring William Douglas as a crusading newspaper editor whose publication is threatened with closure following a take-over bid. While denouncing his enemies he chances across a kidnapping case that could lead to the scoop that would save his publication. Directed by Leslie Fenton.
- 1.05 Closesown.

BBC 1

- 6.20 Open University. Unit 8.50.
6.30 Pigeon Street. For the very young (7). 8.15 Asian Magazine includes a discussion with members of the Southall Youth Movement. 8.45 Technical Studies. Programme eight: Manufacturing with plastics (7). 10.10 Delta Smith's Cooking Course. Part eight; preserving. 10.35 Tele-Montage. Excerpts from French-speaking television networks (7).
- 11.00 Worship for Whit Sunday. Sung Eucharist from Canterbury Cathedral. The preacher is the Archbishop of Canterbury. 12.00 Interval. 12.10 Exploring Photography. Part four of the series on still photography presented by Bryn Campbell (7).
- 12.35 Micros in the Classroom. The first of two films about the use of microcomputers in schools (7). 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Sparks features hunt saboteurs, CND activists and campaigners for health and fitness (7).
- 1.50 News headlines. 1.55 Cartoon: Mickey and Donald. 2.15 Film: *To Have and Have Not* (1944) starring Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall. Set in Martinique after the fall of France, this adventure concerns a neutral American who begins to question his neutrality when he gains first hand knowledge of the nature of the Vichy government. Directed by Howard Hawks.
- 2.55 Cartoons: Tom and Jerry. 4.00 Seance. Drama on the Pendergast as the local doctor's wife loses their first child.
- 4.50 Marty. Highlights from Russell Murray's series of sketches with guests including John Travolta, Shirley MacLaine and Tracey Ullman.
- 5.20 The Rock Gospel Show presented by Sheila Walsh. Her guests include the Clark Sisters and their supporters.
- 5.55 News with Jan Leeming.
- 6.05 Beau Geste. Episode three of the dramatization of PC Wren's classic tale and the Blue Water has disappeared - along with Beau (7). (Ceelex titles page 170).
- 6.35 Appeal. Jill Gascoigne appeals on behalf of Community Service Volunteers.
- 6.40 Songs of Praise from York Minster.
- 7.15 A Party Election Broadcast for the European elections on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.
- 7.25 Film: *Seven Nights in Japan* (1976) starring Michael York and Helen Mirren. A young British prince on an official visit to Japan goes on an unofficial walkabout in Tokyo where he meets a beautiful Japanese girl. Directed by Lewis Gilbert.
- 8.05 Dynasty. Steven Carrington's wife, Sammy Jo, accuses everybody by offering her son Danny for adoption.
- 8.50 *The Life*. The serious and the funny side of consumer affairs.
- 10.35 News with Jan Leeming.
- 10.50 *Figure in Peking*. A documentary about Gynedebour's Jane Glover and Martin Jepp when they went to prepare the Peking Central Opera for the 1984 Summer Olympics.
- 11.35 The Sky At Night. Patrick Moore and Dr Paul Murdin with the Isaac Newton Telescope in La Palma.
- 11.55 Weather.

tv-am

- 7.25 Good Morning Britain presented by David Frost begins with A Thought For Sunday from former trade union leader, John Boyd.
- 7.30 Rub-a-Dub-Tub. For young early risers.
- 8.30 Good Morning Britain continues with news headlines from Jayne Irving.

ITV/LONDON

- 8.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Life and My Micro. Fred Harris presents the first of a new series of programmes devoted to helping viewers write programs for home computers. 10.00 Morning Worship from the parish church of St Peter's, Mansfield. 11.00 Link. Rosalee Walsh talks to an actor, the founder of a sports and social centre for the disabled and to Jeffrey Tate, the disabled conductor who recently had an acclaimed season at the Barbican. 11.30 Star Fleet. Episode nine of the science fiction adventure.
- 12.00 Weekend World. 1.00 Police. S. Shaw Taylor with some more mind-boggling clues to unsolved crimes. 1.15 Eastern Tales. Sir Michael Hordern with the Islamic tale of The Enchanted Veil. 1.30 The Greeny Glories. Continuing 2.00 Credo. Philip Whitehead asks whether, with three exponents of the style in this country at the moment, American-style mass evangelism is good for Christianity.
- 2.30 London news headlines followed by *Survival: Nature's Wing Three-quarters*. The story of the springbok, 3.00 OED. Quizzes, David and his gang are on the trail of a kidnapped scientist 4.00 The Smurfs.
- 4.30 Murphy's Mob. Drama serial about the fortunes of a football club and its supporters.
- 5.00 The Goodies. More madcap mayhem from Tim Brooke-Taylor, Graeme Garden and Bill Oddie (7).
- 5.30 Magnum. A new series begins with private detective Thomas Magnum becoming involved in basketball rivalry.
- 6.30 News.
- 6.40 Topping on Sunday. Frank Topping begins another series of seven programmes of music, meditation and discussion. Among his guests are the Archbishop of York, John Habgood, with his wife, Rosalee.
- 7.15 European Party Election Broadcast on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.
- 7.25 Go for It. Comedy impersonations from Las Dunas, Dustin Gale and Peter Dinklage.
- 7.55 Surprise. Surprise Cilla Black surprises an oil-rig crew.
- 8.55 News.
- 9.10 International Football. Live coverage of the second half of the game between Brazil and England in Rio de Janeiro.
- 10.15 Splitting Image. Comedy and song, presented by Jack Luck and Flaw models.
- 10.40 The South Bank Show focuses on the one-man play Kipling, starring Alec McCowen.
- 11.40 London news headlines followed by American documentary *Wings in the Sky* which examines the impact of television on the Inuit Eskimos of the Canadian Arctic. Then Night Thoughts.



Pilgrims travelling to the shrine of Our Lady of El Rocío: a scene from tonight's documentary (Channel 4, 6.15pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Unit 1.55.
1.55 Sunday Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The coverage includes Athletics: the HFC Olympic Trials at Gateshead; Tennis: the Men's Singles Final of the French Open Championships; Golf: coverage of the final round of the St Mellion Timeshare Tournament; Players Championship: Horse Racing The French Oaks.
- 6.50 News Review. A digest of the week's news from Jan Leeming.
- 7.15 A Party Election Broadcast for the European elections on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.
- 7.25 Sharing Time: Autumn Break. The sixth of nine plays set in a time-share flat in a converted manor house. The Howard and Perce families have always enjoyed their holidays together but it is only on this holiday that their respective children begin to see something else other than themselves in each other. (Ceelex titles page 270).
- 8.15 The Natural World. The story of Long Point, a long sand spit on the shore of Canada's Lake Erie which, when first seen by missionaries 300 years ago, was described as a paradise. Indiscriminate hunting reduced the wildlife to virtually nothing but now, thanks to the foresight of wealthy sportsmen in 1868 who bought it as a private hunting preserve, the area is being revisited by the threatened species that made it the paradise of the missionaries. The narrator is Barry Panne.
- 9.05 The King's Singers Madrigal Mystery Year. Penrhyn Place, Chiddingfold and Ighiteham Mote are among the places visited in tonight's programme on the magic of madrigals.
- 9.35 News with Jan Leeming.
- 9.45 John McCormack. A film documentary of the world-famous Irish tenor who was born 100 years to this week. The film traces McCormack's career from his early days in Athlone and Dublin, his operatic successes in Covent Garden and America to his concert appearances in the 1930s and 1940s. McCormack is accompanied by his family, Gerald Moore and Dame Eva Turner. Written and narrated by Andy O'Mahony.
- 10.35 Film: *Sybil*. Part two of the story of a psychiatrist's struggle to delve into the 16 personalities of a young girl. Starring Joanne Woodward and Sally Field. Directed by Josef Von Sternberg.
- 12.20 European Party Election Broadcast on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.
- 12.30 Closesown.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.40 Scottish View. With Cardinal O'Flaherty as he leads a pilgrimage of all denominations from Northern Ireland to Lona.
- 2.05 Film: *The Bells of New York* (1953) starring Fred Astaire. An MGM musical with Astaire as the playboy who is swept of his feet by a beautiful Salvation Army girl. Directed by Charles Walters.
- 3.35 People's Minds. A documentary about a fortnight in the life and work of the Graeae Theatre Company, a talented group of performers who have one thing in common - all are in some way physically handicapped.
- 5.00 News summary and weather followed by Book Four. The final edition of the country report is devoted to Gorming Grew. She talks to presenter Hermione Lee about her controversial book *Sex and Desires* and its public response it received.
- 5.45 Where in the World? Travel quiz chaired by Roy Alan.
- 6.15 El Rocío. A film about the Whitsun pilgrimage of almost a million people to the Andalusian shrine of Our Lady of El Rocío on the sparse marshlands of the River Guadalquivir Estuary.
- 7.15 The Sixties. The final episode of the series examines how the liberal attitudes and affluence of the early part of the decade led to some of violence at the decade's end. Street battles in London and Belfast, the Vietnam War, racist speeches by Enoch Powell, riots in Northern Ireland and the police raid on the magazine *Oz* ended the hopes of the Sixties.
- 8.15 Upstairs, Downstairs. Richard Bellamy receives some dubious advice from business partner John Challin on the subject of some engineering shares. This leads to Bellamy being involved in a public scandal.
- 9.15 Hank Williams - The Show He Never Gave. The first of four programmes devoted to this week. The film traces McCormack's career from his early days in Athlone and Dublin, his operatic successes in Covent Garden and America to his concert appearances in the 1930s and 1940s. McCormack is accompanied by his family, Gerald Moore and Dame Eva Turner. Written and narrated by Andy O'Mahony.
- 10.50 Film: *Shanghai Express* (1932) starring Marlene Dietrich as a notorious prostitute, Shanghai Lily, travelling on the Shanghai Express out of Peking when it is attacked from the air by rebels. Directed by Josef Von Sternberg.
- 12.20 European Party Election Broadcast on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.
- 12.30 Closesown.

Radio 4

- 6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 News: Farming Today. 6.50 In Perspective. 6.55 Weather. Travel Programme News. 7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15 On Your Farm. 7.45 In Perspective. 7.50 Down to Earth. Gillian asks Alan Titchmarsh about jobs in the garden this weekend. 7.55 Weather. Travel.
- 8.00 News. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15 Sport on 4. Presented by Tony Lewis. 8.45 Yesterday's News. 9.00 Parliament. 9.30 News: Travel News. 9.05 Breakfast. Holiday, leisure and travel scene.
- 9.50 News. Hugo Young's review of weekly magazines. 10.05 The Week Westminster. With Adam Raphael.
- 10.30 Pick of the Week TV and radio extras. With Margaret Howard. From our own Correspondent. BBC correspondents report from around the world.
- 12.05 News. 12.10 Today's Papers. 12.15 On Your Farm. 12.45 In Perspective. 12.50 Down to Earth. Gillian asks Alan Titchmarsh about jobs in the garden this weekend. 12.55 Weather. Travel.
- 2.00 News. 2.05 Three Minute Theatre. A Proper Conversation? 2.15 On Your Farm. With Paula Lids and Philip Boyd. Drama about two elderly women who meet by chance in a hospital ward. A very close relationship develops between them, though they belong to different social classes.
- 2.35 Medicine Now. A report by Geoff Watts on the health of medical care.
- 3.05 Wildlife. 3.20 What Hope for the Young? Musicians' Shelley Borey finds out what school children for musicians today and how the spending cut-backs affect them. 3.35 News: International Assignment. 3.40 Does He Love Me? A magazine for the disabled listeners and their families.
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BBC 1

- 6.20 Open University. Unit 8.25.
6.45 The Saturday Picture Show. Cartoons, serials and pop music presented by Mark Curry. The guests are Lids and Large and singer Nick Kershaw while Maggie Philbin finds herself mixed up with Richard III week in Scarborough.
- 10.55 Film: *Mighty Joe Young* (1949) starring Terry Moore and Robert Armstrong. The tale of a pet gorilla that runs amok in New York. Directed by Ernest B. Schoedsack. 12.27 Weather.
- 12.30 Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: 12.30 and 4.15 Golf: the St Mellion Timeshare; 1.25 News; 1.30 and 2.10 Tennis: The Ladies' Singles Final of the French Open Championships; 1.55, 3.05 and 3.40 Racing: from Haydock; 3.20 and 3.55 Rugby Union: Highlights of the second international between South Africa and England at Ellis Park, Johannesburg; 4.45 Rowing: The Diners Club International Sporting Seven.
- 5.05 Automan. Another case for the unusual Los Angeles lawman who battles crime in a computer game. This evening he is on the trail of a crook who cheats near-bankrupt businessmen and then throws them out of his apartment without a parachute. Starring Chuck Wagner in the title role and Scott Marlowe as the homicidal crook (Ceelex titles page 170).
- 5.55 News with Jan Leeming 5.05 Sport and regional news.
- 6.10 Pop Quiz presented by Mike Read. Roger Taylor of Queen, Hazel O'Connor and Marilyn. John Taylor of Duran Duran leads Bill and Stuart Adams. The programme includes archive film and videos featuring The Tourists, Alex Harvey and David Bowie.
- 6.40 Film: *Red Alert* (1977) starring William Devane and Michael Brandon. Drama about a nuclear reactor cooling system that goes wrong, trapping 14 technicians in a danger area. Was it the fault of a computer or is there a chance of a nuclear disaster? Directed by William Hale.
- 8.15 The Val Doonican Show with guests Barbara Dickson, Alvin Stardust and the Don Lusher Trombone Ensemble.
- 9.00 Cagney and Lacey. The last programme of the series about the two New York policewomen and they investigate the case of an unscrupulous landlord. But Chris Cagney's mind is centred on whether or not she is having a baby. Starring Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly.
- 9.50 News and Sport, with Jan Leeming.
- 10.05 Film: *Hickey and Boggs* (1972) starring Bill Cosby and Robert Culp as two down-at-heel private detectives, hired to find a missing girl. They come to the attention of the police when, it seems, every lead ends with a murder. Robert Culp makes his debut as a director.
- 11.55 Weather.

tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Henry Kelly and Toni Arthur begins with Saturday Cell in which psychologist Tom Crabtree discusses adolescent problems; news from Jayne Irving at 7.00 and 8.40. The special guests are Roy Walker and Anna Raeburn.
- 8.40 SPLAT. A new series for young people presented by James Baker.

- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Seaside Street. 10.30 No 73. A pot-pourri of fun and games, cartoons, pop music and competitions.
- 12.15 World of Sport introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 12.20 Basketball: The NBA Finals between Boston Celtics and the Los Angeles Lakers; 12.45 News followed by the Australian pool news; 12

